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Rev. JOHN F. COONS, Editor.

TERMS.

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LEXINGTON:
WEDNESDAY, *AUGUST* 13, 1834.

For the Western Luminary.

A Minister's Experience.—No. II.

Let humility be a prominent characteristic in all you do.

Whenever you preach, remember "God is here," and that "we must all stand before the judgment seat of Christ."

To be much admired, should humble you as much as to be lightly esteemed.

When you are high in the praise of every one, remember you must probably one day descend; it may be soon, rapidly.

In each sermon let there be but a few divisions, and each division be well illustrated by *facts and scripture*.

When you enter church, expecting to meet a large assembly, and find only a few—instead of giving something different from that which you intended, reserving your *big* ideas, and *big* sermons, for large congregations, give of the best you have to the few who are present, and make an unusual effort to deliver it in the most striking manner. Do otherwise, and you will make small meetings smaller. Your hearers will soon learn to reason thus:—"It is bad weather to-day, and there will be but few out, and when that is the case our minister only makes a few common place remarks, so for my part, as I shall not learn much if I go, I shall stay at home." Good weather will bring out good congregations; and if when the weather is unfavorable, you do your utmost, it will be said, "we must not stay at home, for on such days as this, we are sure to hear something excellent." In this way, your congregations will be always good, and can be relied on; the great advantage of which, in the delivery of a discourse, every observing minister well understands.

It will often happen when you suppose that you have done well, your people will think very differently. And often too, on the other hand, when you go home discouraged, and cast down, lamenting your want of zeal, and piety, and ability, your flock will go away the most delighted; hence always cultivate a calm, and equitable, and humble frame of mind.

Sometimes, in a small social meeting perhaps, an important idea will forcibly occur to the mind; pride suggests, "you had better not waste this on so few; keep it for a Sabbath day's effort, when many shall hear it." Never yield,—vanity is at the bottom. *Now* you feel its force; use the thought suggested, and it will have effect; *defer* it, and you may not have it so strongly presented to your own mind again. "Be instant" at all times, is the christian's motto.

Sometimes you will have, what in the retirement of your study, might be well called a literary sermon, and one of superior excellence; and you enter the sacred desk with great self-confidence. At such times, a fall is before you. You will generally meet with a sad failure.

You will be able to preach best, when you feel most perfectly, your own entire weakness, and the necessity of throwing yourself upon the arms of the Saviour.

God will never help you preach, unless you do your utmost to help yourself. He will not send you ideas, unless you look for them.

Q.

For the Western Luminary.

Total Depravity.

In my last, I presented in a very concise manner, some thoughts on original sin; connected with this subject, is in my opinion, the doctrine of the *total depravity of mankind by nature*. By total depravity, I understand the entire moral pollution of the whole man;—that there is no soundness in him. Isa. 1: 5, 6. "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint, from the soul of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it: but wounds and bruises and putrifying sores." The whole man is distinctly embraced in this passage; his *head*, his *heart*, diseased and faint. From the sole of his feet even to his head, moral corruption reigns, his heart, is a cage of unclean and filthy birds, full of deceit, and every *evil work*. The Apostle Paul says, (Rom. 7: 18.) "For I know that in me, that is in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing." By the term *flesh*, I understand man's unregenerate, or natural state, or, that sinful nature derived from Adam—the old man which is corrupt. And from this corrupt nature, proceed "adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings and such like." Gal. 5: 19, 20, 21. The "heart of man is *deceitful* and *desperately* wicked, who can know it." This depravity is so deep, so interwoven, so mixed with our whole nature, that, it is very difficult to understand it; yes to understand *our own* hearts. "Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, is evil continually"—man is "wholly defiled, in all the faculties, and parts of his soul and body." "The carnal mind is enmity against God"—Rom. 8: 7. By the carnal, mind, is to be understood the direct opposition, and contrariety of all the qualities of the unrenewed soul, to the character and law of God. This enmity does not consist, simply, in a want of holiness, but principally in an unreasonable hatred of the whole moral character of God, as revealed in his word.

The total depravity and enmity of the human heart may be learned, from man's great unwillingness to believe in the being and perfections of the Great Jehovah. The "very heavens declare his glory, and the firmament sheweth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge," of him. But still depraved, foolish man, "saith in his heart there is no God." And Paul, in writing to the Romans, concerning the Gentiles, says, "Professing themselves to be wise, they become fools; and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man," &c. &c.

The malice, rage, envy, hatred, hypocrisy, avarice and jealousy of the human heart show its moral disposition. The universal consent of all nations, that penal laws are necessary to prevent crime, and preserve the beauty and harmony of society, is a strong proof of the deep depravity of man. The conduct of men in their intercourse with each other proves the same doctrine. Why do men bind their fellow men, by legal obligations, in their transactions? It is not because they suspect them to be worse than other men, but because every body knows human nature is desperately depraved. When men well educated, and respectable, as gentlemen, holding high places in the ranks of society, manifest great opposition to the church of God, often exhibiting the bitter enmity of their hearts in language like this: "that whenever they hear of a man joining the church, they suspect he has some *rascality* to cover thereby"—the evidence is conclusive that the heart of man is deeply depraved. When men treat professors of religion and the gospel with scorn, the reason is found in the total depravity of their nature. This depravity blinds the mind, hardens the heart, and is manifested in man's constant proneness to do evil, as the sparks are to fly upward; this proneness is found in man's very nature, so that his first voluntary actions, or exercises, partake of the evil source from which they flow: "out of the heart proceed evil thoughts," &c. &c.; this is the fountain from which that that defileth a man cometh.

It will appear evident, if these views be correct, and I verily believe they are, according to the scriptures, and the standards of our church, that those who deny the doctrine of *total depravity*, are unacquainted with their own hearts, and the moral condition of man.

Is it not also true, if the above statements be according to the word of God, that those who denounce this doctrine from the pulpit or other places, are blind leaders of the blind!

Do not the doctrines of original sin, and total depravity, lay at the very foundation, and constitute the whole necessity for God's introducing his glorious scheme of redemption; and does not a denial of these doctrines, render void, and of none effect the whole system of grace, as presented in the scriptures of truth?

Those who attempt to fritter down those great doctrines, to meet the carnal views of wicked men, and make God, and human nature appear more pleasing to their jaundiced vision, should pause, and ask themselves whether they or the Almighty Jehovah understand this subject best; and whether they expect to lay the Eternal God under obligations, by presenting his plan of truth, in what they, poor feeble worms, think a more acceptable and pleasing way.

N. H. HALL.

For the Western Luminary.

Letters to Sabbath School Children—No. I.

MY DEAR CHILDREN—I have concluded if my many duties will permit, to write you a number of short letters, which I wish you to do me the favor to read. I wish you to read these letters, as though they were addressed to you by name: for although they may be read by many Sabbath School children, they are intended for each one personally. I am a Sabbath School teacher, and love the Sabbath School, and trust that I shall always feel an interest in this blessed institution by which many little children have been led to heaven.

I wish to tell you something about God. You know that the great and blessed God made you, and you of course wish to know all that you can learn about him. You learn from your catechism that God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth. The remarks I wish to make in this letter, will be on the words,

GOD IS A SPIRIT.

What is a spirit? You are told that it is an immaterial substance; but as you cannot all understand this expression, I will endeavor to explain it to you. You are made of two substances, body and soul, or spirit; your body you know must die, and go to dust, but your spirit can never die, it will live forever. You can see your body, but you cannot see your spirit, and you do not know that you have such a substance except by feeling it within you. It is by this spirit that your body acts, and when it has left the body you know the person is dead, he cannot see nor speak nor move; thus you see the body is of no use when it has not the spirit within it. The person or being of God differs from your being, by his having no body, or form such as you have, but he is a spirit, like your soul, or spirit. You have heard God called the Good Man, but you will see that it is not right to call him so, for he is not a man, but a Spirit. It has been told you that God is present every where, "beholding the evil and the good," that he knows all your thoughts, and feelings and actions;" the Psalmist says, "If I ascend into heaven, thou art there, if I descend into hell, thou art there, if I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost part of the sea, there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." How can God be thus present in all parts of the earth at once, and why can we not see him! Why, because he is a Spirit, and a spirit has no form. When you get down on your knees in the morning, and evening, and pour out your heart in prayer to God, you must not suppose that you are worshipping a being in the shape of a man; for God is not such a being, he has no form, but is a spirit, always near to you, and hears your prayers, even though you should utter them in the most distant part of the earth. As God is a Spirit, the Bible tells you that you must worship him in spirit and in truth: that is, you must worship him with your whole heart. You must not think that you worship God in a proper, and acceptable manner, because you kneel down, and close your eyes, and repeat your prayers before him; all this you might do like the poor benighted heathen, before a hideous idol of wood, or stone. But when you worship God, you must keep your thoughts fixed upon his character, and upon what you are saying, and in this way, you, like David the Psalmist of Israel, may hold sweet communion with your Father in heaven.

In the next letter you will have a different subject. Your affectionate friend, W.

Guard well your thoughts, for they are heard in Heaven.

From the Commonwealth.

KENTUCKY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENT CONDITION OF LIBERIA.

The Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society, take pleasure in informing their friends, that Jos. Jones, a man of color, who was sent out by them to examine fully the situation of the Colony of Liberia, has returned and has brought back a favorable report. They herewith present to the public, an examination which Mr. Jones has undergone in their presence, prefacing it with two resolutions of the Board, and a letter from the Governor of Liberia. By order of the Board.

THORNTON A. MILLS, Cor. Sec.
August 1, 1834.

Board of Managers, August 1, 1834.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Board of Managers having had an interview with Joseph Jones, a man of color, who was sent by them to Liberia for the purpose of making a personal examination of the present condition and prospects of the colony, and to make a report to this board, after receiving from him a full and accurate account of his mission, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Mangers are fully satisfied with the manner in which Joseph Jones has performed the services which were expected from him—that he is entitled to the thanks of the society for the great amount of useful information, which he has with much toil and labor, acquired for the benefit of the free people of color in this state, and that the board recommend him to the kind and respectful consideration of all persons friendly disposed to African colonization, as a man of excellent character, of a clear and vigorous understanding, and possessed of those qualities which make a man useful to society.

Resolved, That Mr. Jones be requested to accompany our agent to the principal places in this state, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the colony.

GOV. PINNEY'S LETTER.

MAY 10th, 1834.

Sir—The bearer, Mr. Jones, having, as I fully believe, faithfully executed the business of the mission on which he was sent, is about to return to the United States, in the schooner Edgar. If the section of country from which he came can afford us one hundred men, possessing the spirit of enterprise, and patience, and perseverance which he has evinced so far, they will bless the colony by their presence.

Mr. Jones' conduct, while here, has been blameless, and a pattern for others, and I trust he will find favor before God and man. The vessel is to sail in a few hours, and must be an apology for brevity.

With great respect,
JNO. B. PINNEY, A. A. C. S.

EXAMINATION.

At what time did you leave this country?

I left Louisville on the 23d of March, 1833, and New Orleans on the 20th of April following, and reached Liberia on the 11th of July.

How long did you remain in the colony?

Nine months and twenty-nine days.

Did you travel extensively; and what places did you visit?

I travelled fifty-nine days, and visited all the settlements.

How many settlements are there? Describe each one.

There are five. Monrovia, the seat of the colonial government, a seaport, and commercial town, that stands on Cape Mesurado, at the mouth of Mesurado river. It is about the size of Winchester, Ky. The soil on the Cape is rocky and gravelly, and not very productive. 2. New Georgia, the settlement of re-captured Africans, 5 miles from Monrovia on Stockton creek, between Monrovia and Caldwell. Parts of two tribes, the Eboes and Congoes, live in the town, but on different sides of the street. They have intermarried with the colonists. They live partly by getting out lumber, and partly by agriculture. Their houses are built some in the native style, and some after the manner of the colonists. I suppose there are more than one hundred houses in the town. The soil is rich but sandy. 3. Caldwell, ten miles from Monrovia on the St. Paul's river. It is the largest settlement, and extends seven miles up the river. It is more prosperous than Monrovia. Farming is carried on more extensively here than in any of the other settlements. The soil is excellent. 4. Millsburg, situated at the Falls of the St. Paul's river, 20 miles from Monrovia. The settlement extends about three quarters of a mile along the river. The land is very productive. There is a sawmill now building opposite Millsburg. The dam and race are finished, and every thing is ready for the mill to be raised. The St. Paul's river is navigable to Millsburg. 5. Edina, at Grand Bassa, 60 or 80 miles south of Monrovia, on the coast at the mouth of the St. John's river. It has been settled only two or three years, and some suppose is the most healthy settlement in the colony. The soil is very fertile. There are about one hundred houses here. The St. John's river is navigable for small vessels. There is another settlement about to be made at the mouth of the Junk river. This river is larger than the Kentucky, and is navigable.

Describe the face of the country?

It is generally level, with a few small rises, but no high hills.

How far is it back from the coast to the mountains?

It is said to be upwards of thirty miles. The ridge of Junk mountains can be seen from Edina, and the Junk settlement.

Is the land well timbered?

Yes; it produces several kinds of wood, that are called oak, poplar, hickory and hackberry, though they do not resemble our trees, called by the same names, except some slight resemblance in the grain of the wood—the bark and leaves are different; and also mangrove, brimstone tree, redwood, baywood, mohogany and cotton wood. Coffee plants grow wild in the woods; also pine apples, limes, guavas and plantains.

Is the country well watered?

It has springs, branches, wells, and one of the rivers affords good drinking water.

Are the rivers well supplied with fish?

They have an abundance of pike, mackerel, cavalla and tarpaun, and several other kinds, to which no name has yet been given, and oysters and clams.

What productions are raised on their farms?

Rice, casada, plaintains, bananas, soursups, guavas, Indian corn, arrow root, peanuts, coffee, and sugar cane.

How does the casada grow and how is it used?

It grows like the sweet potatoe. It is a root sometimes two or three feet long, and three or four inches in diameter. The top of it resembles the Sumach bush. It is planted like the sugar cane, three or four slips in a hill. One hill will produce from a peck to half a bushel. When ripe it is boiled or roasted or dried and beaten into flour, and answers all the purposes of flour in this country.

How is the coffee raised?

It is raised from trees or bushes. A tree will bear in from four to six years after it has been planted. One tree will bear from two and a half to three bushels in the hulls, or more than one bushel of clean coffee. Mr. Waring has 1500 trees planted that do not yet bear.

Can cotton be raised?

It can be cultivated to almost any extent. It will grow from three to eight years without replanting. I have been in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, and I think the cotton raised in Liberia is superior. The tree grows from eight to ten feet high, and is topped in order to make it branch out and become productive.

Can more than one crop be raised during the season?

There are two planting seasons and two crops can be raised on the same ground.

What is the state of morals and religion in the colony?

The state of morals is much like it is in the United States. There are in Monrovia two Baptist and two Methodist churches, and one Presbyterian church, well supplied with ministers. At Caldwell there is a Baptist and a Methodist church. At New Georgia there is a Baptist church, and a Methodist society that has no meeting-house. At Millsburg there is a Baptist and Methodist church. At Edina there is a Methodist church.

How is the colony supplied with schools?

There are in all seven schools—a male and a female school at Monrovia—a male and female school at Caldwell. A school at New Georgia, Millsburg and Bassa. The teachers are all colored persons and are considered competent. The schools are tolerably well attended—not as well as might be, but as well as could be expected in present circumstances. There are Sunday schools at all the settlements except New Georgia; and about that I am uncertain.

What are the chief articles of commerce?

Camwood, palmwood, palm oil, ivory, gold dust, tortoise sheel, pepper, beeswax and hides. Vessels often call, and the harbor is seldom clear of them. Many of the colonists own small vessels. There are nine in the coasting trade, and two more were building when I left. Most of these vessels were built in Monrovia.

What is the government of the colony?

The people elect their own officers, except the Governor. I was at an election and it was conducted as elections are in this country. The laws are well executed. The Governor is a very worthy and capable man, and is active and attentive to the wants of the people. Lesser crimes are punished by imprisonment, and stripes, and labor on the public works. No capital offence has yet been committed.

Are temperance societies encouraged?

Yes; the Methodist church conference formed themselves into a temperance society early in January last. In April last I was at Caldwell at the formation of a temperance society—33 members joined the first night; and there are other societies at other places.

How are emigrants provided for on their arrival?

They are sent to a large building prepared by the government, and are furnished with provisions from the public store for six months. Their rooms are convenient. After the seasoning is over, each head of a family is entitled to one town lot, and ten acres of around in three miles of the town, or thirty acres over three miles.

What description of emigrants does the colony need?

It needs *men*,—strong, virtuous, enterprising and intelligent.

What kinds of clothing should emigrants be provided with?

They should have a matrass and bed clothes, and a full supply of cotton and woollen clothing.

With what kinds of tools should they be provided?

An axe, hammer, drawing knife, hoe, spade, auger, gimblet, saw and file.

How many natives do you suppose are in the settlements?

About half as many as the colonists. They are well disposed and anxious to learn the habits of the colonists. Some of them have adopted our dress, and can read and have learned trades. Many come in from great distances in the interior.

Do the colonists appear satisfied?

I was particular in my inquiries, and I found the large majority well satisfied, and would not return to this country if they could.

What is the military force?

It is strong enough for all necessary purposes. The natives are entirely friendly.

What are the wild and domestic animals in the colony?

The wild are deer of several kinds, hogs, cattle, and goats, and the tame are cattle, hogs, poultry and a few horses and jacks.

How do you like the climate?

The climate is more regular and healthy than in this country. After the colonists become seasoned they enjoy excellent health. The natives are stout and healthy.

What do you mean by the seasoning?

Emigrants, in a short time after reaching the colony, are attacked with a fever, and their indisposition is different in duration, some recover in a short time, while others have not entirely gotten over it in two years. A few have entirely escaped.

From the Presbyterian.

ROMANISM.

[The following very interesting and important address, was, by request to have formed part of the exercises of the Anniversary of the General Assembly's Board of Education; but in consequence of the late hour to which the services were protracted, and also, the desire to leave room for our brethren from England and Wales, the Rev. Mr. Phelps, kindly proposed to give way, laying his resolution on the table. We have been favoured with a copy, which we give to the public.]

Resolved, That the aspects and efforts of the Papacy in reference to our country ought to awaken the solicitude of every friend of civil and religious liberty; and give additional importance to those institutions which are engaged in the Education of the ministers of the *true Gospel*.

Moved by the Rev. Philo F. Phelps, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Miller.

The resolution before us limits and directs our attention to a particular subject—to the probable progress of Popery in this land.

Whether, in the inscrutable providence of God this system of religion will ever be permitted to prevail, it may not be easy now to predict. Foreknowledge is not an attribute of the human mind. We can only judge of the future from the analogy of the past, from causes now in operation or from the word of God. In these ways reason and revelation direct us to form our opinion, and in these ways the signs of the present become the prophecies of the future, and the causes in operation to-day may unfold the destiny of to-morrow.

The present signs of the times are potentous and instructive upon the subject before us.

It is often affirmed that Popery is on the wane in the old world, and this is doubtless true; and it may be true that its fall there may synchronise with its rise here, or at least with the most strenuous efforts at its establishment.

The Papal power has indeed been partially broken and its resources diminished, but it still exists, a civil and ecclesiastical power combined, and holds through the earth a widely extended dominion.

When we take into view the number of minds still under its sway, and their location amid the nations of the old and new world, it will be seen that it exceeds in many respects, any other earthly power.

The Chinese empire includes great numbers, but they have little influence beyond their own walls; yet Popery, while it holds it sceptre of civil power over three millions around the Seven Hills, has its emissaries and influence in every part of the world.

The "triumphs of the Reformation" and the wane of Popery, are statements by which we are liable to be deluded into fatal security.

It is true, it does not as once, follow the course of the Roman Eagle, and hold at its feet a subjugate and suffering world, but it does hold a dominion over nearly two hundred millions of minds.

In the light that has been diffused, many nations have regained their freedom, but "not one principle of the system has been abandoned," nor has the love of power lost any thing by the lapse of time.

That another conflict is to be expected with "the man of sin and son of perdition" has been believed by many since the era of the Reformation.

Whether our country has any thing to apprehend from such an event, is a question which demands our most serious attention, and is urged upon us by the providence of God.

Most of the leading Protestant divines in this country agree in expecting such a conflict, and believe also that this country will be the theatre where it will be witnessed, and also that the time is not remote.

Some of the reasons for apprehending danger to our country from this source will be mentioned, although the time will permit little more than an allusion to them.

1st. The system of Popery is adapted to prevail.

We are accustomed to consider the system as a prodigy of error and absurdity; and it is erroneous and absurd, but it has other attributes and aspects by which its absurdities are veiled, and the whole wonderfully adapted to a depraved world. It is the most finished production of that wisdom which is from *beneath*. Ancient in its appearance, imposing in its forms, high and infallible in its claims, holding out the prospect of indulgence in sin here, and the promise of heaven hereafter, who that knew man would not feel safe in predicting its success?

It seizes the deep sentiments of the soul fitted to respond to the claims of religion, throws around them the chains of superstition, confirms the reign of sin, embodies and baptizes the unchanged depravity of the world, and enthrones it in the earth in the sacred and abused name of Christianity. If the elements of evil remain the same—if man continues as he is—then may we expect that Popery will gain proselytes. Then we may expect that this system, which has grown up under the supervision of Satan a thousand years, which Cecil with the plainness of truth calls "the Devil's masterpiece," and which Paul speaking by the Spirit, calls the "mystery of iniquity," will prevail, or if it dies, it will be a strife and struggle such as has never yet been witnessed.

If it had just made its appearance, and had but one hundredth part of its men and means, in view of the subtlety of its structure and its wonderful fitness for popularity in our fallen world, we might count upon its prevalence.

2d. The restoration of the order of Jesuits.

The restoration of this order is an event of vast importance to Popery, and may yet be seen to have an important bearing upon the future history of the world. The origin and character of this order is well known, at least to those acquainted with ecclesiastical history.

After their institution, they increased in wealth, with amazing rapidity, until the revenues of this order equalled the revenues of many of the governments of Europe; and though their numbers were artfully concealed, it is supposed they must have amounted to two hundred thousand: an army excelling in discipline and efficiency the standing army of any military despot that ever lived: all *educated* men, prepared and sworn to start any moment, in any direction, and for any service, commanded by the General of the order: bound to no family, community or country, by any of the ordinary ties that bind men, and sold for life, to the service of the Roman Pontiff, they were the fit instruments for promoting his schemes of ambition. This power rising soon after the revival of learning, and seizing as far as possible the keys of knowledge, bid fair at once to enslave the world.

It is a remarkable fact belonging to the history of our times, that this order, after having been banished for their immoralities from almost every civil government in Europe, and finally abolished by the Pope, has again been restored.

Popery therefore may now be considered as having her most efficient instrumentality in full operation.

3d. Our location and liability to foreign influence.

We occupy a small part of a hemisphere, the remainder of which belongs mostly to them. Eighty per cent. of the whole population of Canada, 4th inc. Mexico, south to Cape Horn.

Our free institutions, which constitute our true glory, facilitates their introduction. They stand forth to the world, a public invitation to all mankind to come and maintain them as they are, or modify them as a future majority may desire. Our free institutions are in their infancy, and our numbers comparatively few. It is only necessary for them in sufficient numbers to come and live, and vote, and the land would be theirs. Should this event ever occur, unless they abandon the principles they have always professed, our liberty will belong only to the history of the past, and our only alternative be submission or death.

4th. Their present numbers in this country.

They have been variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to a million. They number between 300 and 400 priests, and also about 300 churches, 10 colleges, 28 convents, 14 male seminaries, 21 female seminaries, and 16 asylums.

5th. Their aid from politicians.

The fact that they move in a mass, and move according to the dictation of the priests, renders them a convenient instrument for the ambitious demagogue. The system is so well arranged, that in some parts of our country the priest can state before hand, what number of votes he can bring to the poles for the person he advocates. Places can also be named, where the priests have stated from the pulpit, what candidates must be supported. This gives great influence to the hierarchy of Rome in this country. They are also aided by infidels, who almost every where make common cause with them, and thus unite with politicians in "giving their power to the Beast."

6th. Aid by emigration.

This is their chief dependence. While by their colleges and schools, some proselytes are gained from nominal Protestants, their chief source of increase is by emigration. In 1833, it has been estimated that two hundred thousand arrived in this country by emigration; three-fourths of whom were Roman Catholics. From an estimate made by a gentleman connected with one of our theological seminaries, and published in several of our periodicals during the past year, it appears that the Roman Catholics had increased ten fold during the last twenty years.

The population of our country doubles in about twenty-five years. If therefore, they are able to sustain the same ratio of increase for thirty years the land will be theirs by an overwhelming majority.

This whole subject assumes a still more solemn aspect, when these facts are considered as the indications of a mature design on the part of Romanists to establish themselves in this country.

Leading Protestants in Europe consider this as a prominent design at present with the court of Rome.

Priests and Laymen among themselves have avowed the same sentiment.

The crowned heads of Europe, the population of France and Austria through their Leopold foundation, the college of Cardinals at Rome, and through them the whole papal world are turning their efforts and resources to the same object.

These are some of the facts which have arrested the attention of many who love their country and the religion of Christ, and led them

to apprehend danger to our country from this source.

The late Dr. Rice, feeling deeply on this subject, invited a meeting of his brethren, ten or twelve years since in New-York, where he urged it upon their attention and prayers.

Dr. Cornelius after travelling extensively, came to the same conclusion, and expressed it at a little meeting called for the purpose before his death.

Dr. Porter and Dr. Fisk, who have rested from their labours during the past year, held the same opinion.

To these might be added the names of many who are still living, equally esteemed and eminent, in the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations.

But while we solemnly believe that a conflict is approaching, for the final result we have no fear. It may come, and in the union of all the enemies of Christ, the shock may be violent and agitating. It may come in our own time, and we may be called to witness such scenes as we now only know from history: or at a more distant period, and the blood of those who come after us may be sprinkled upon our graves, but whenever and however it comes, the Lord Redeemer will prepare his church for it and preserve her in it. The cause of truth is the cause of God, and will ultimately and eternally prevail. But if such a conflict is at hand, this, and kindred Boards have much to accomplish. If the advocates and emissaries of superstition are multiplying through our land, and sustained in it by revenues drawn from all quarters of the world, ought not the preachers of righteousness to be also increased in number? If such a conflict is approaching, let the watchmen on the walls of Zion be multiplied until they shall see eye to eye, untill looking from tower to tower vision shall meet vision, and through their vigilant care under God, Zion shall be safe, and the cause of truth be sustained.

But if no such conflict were apprehended, the church needs men. She needs them *now*, and will need a vast accession in her march to Millenial glory. If the whole church felt on this subject as its importance demands, hundreds and thousands might be speedily brought forward into the field, which is wide and whitening for the last harvest. The light of the Gospel would then pass over the earth, like the light of the rising sun. The kingdom of Christ would come, and in the brightness of its coming every system of superstition and sin would pass away.

[The following article is published at the request of a number of subscribers residing in different parts of the country. It appeared originally in the Philadelphia papers, in June last. We give it simply as an article of news —a portion of the history of the times. We think it but due, however, to our brethren of the ministry and eldership of this region to state, that so far as our acquaintance extends, we know of no one who holds any of the doctrinal views which are justly designated as errors, in the "Act and Testimony." We have no doctrine *views inconsistent* heldwith an. And for the most obvious reason:—the doctrines in question are not the doctrines of the standards of the Presbyterian church. We would further remark, that if such errors are held and propagated by our church officers in any portion of the church, they should be cited before the Presbytery to which they are attached. A failure on the part of any Presbytery where such a fact is known to exist, to enter upon an investigation of the matter, we cannot but regard as a palpable inconsistency and a gross omission of duty. If the Editor may be allowed to take this occasion to advert to his own theological views, he would simply say, that they are contained in the Westminster Confession of Faith, in the plain and obvious meaning of that excellent work; without any glosses or mental reservation.—EDIT. LUM.]

From the Presbyterian.

ACT AND TESTIMONY.

To the Ministers, Elders, and private members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

BRETHREN BELOVED IN THE LORD:—In the solemn crisis, to which our Church has arrived, we are constrained to appeal to you in relation to the alarming errors which have hitherto been connived at, and now at length have been countenanced and sustained by the acts of the supreme judicatory of our church.

Constituting, as we all do, a portion of yourselves, and deeply concerned, as every portion of the system must be, in all that affects the body itself, we earnestly address ourselves to you, in the full belief, that the dissolution of our Church, or what is worse, its corruption in all that once distinguished its peculiar testimony, can, under God, be prevented only by you.

From the highest judicatory of our church, we have for several years in succession sought the redress of our grievances, and have not only sought it in vain, but with an aggravation of the evils of which we have complained. Whither then can we look for relief but first to Him who is made Head over all things, to the church which is his body, and then to you, as constituting a part of that body, and as instruments in his hand to deliver the church from the oppression which she sorely feels.

We love the Presbyterian Church, and look back with sacred joy to her instrumentality in promoting every good and every noble cause among men; to her unwavering love of human rights; to her glorious efforts for the advancement of human happiness; to her clear testimonies for the truth of God, and her great and blessed efforts to enlarge and establish the kingdom of Christ our Lord. We delight to dwell on the things which our God has wrought by our beloved church; and by his grace enabling us, we are resolved that our children shall not have occasion to weep over an unfaithfulness which permitted us to stand idly by, and behold the ruin of this glorious structure.

"Brethren," says the Apostle, "I beseech you by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment." In the presence of that Redeemer by whom Paul adjures us, we avow our fixed adherence to those standards of doctrine and order, in their obvious and intended sense, which we have heretofore subscribed under circumstances the most impressive. In the same spirit we do therefore solemnly acquit ourselves in the sight of God, of all responsibility arising from the existence of those divisions and disorders in our church, which spring from a disregard of assumed obligations, a departure from doctrines deliberately professed, and a subversion of forms publicly and repeatedly approved. By the same weighty sanctions, we do avow our fixed purpose to strive for the restoration of purity, peace, and scriptural order to our church; and to endeavour to exclude from her communion those who disturb her peace, corrupt her testimony, and subvert her established forms. And to the end that the doctrinal errors of which we complain may be fully known, and the practical evils under which the body suffers be clearly set forth, and our purposes in regard to both be distinctly understood, we adopt this ACT and TESTIMONY.

As Regards Doctrine.

1. We do bear our solemn testimony against the right claimed by many, of interpreting the doctrines of our standards in a sense, different from the general sense of the church for years past, whilst they still continue in our communion: on the contrary, we aver, that they who adopt our standards, are bound by candour and the simplest integrity, to hold them in their obvious, accepted sense.

2. We testify against the unchristian subterfuge to which some have recourse, when they avow a general adherence to our standards *as a system*, while they deny doctrines essential to the system, or hold doctrines at complete variance with the system.

3. We testify against the reprehensive conduct of those in our communion, who hold, and preach, and publish Arminian and Pelagian heresies, professing at the same time to embrace our creed, and pretending that these errors do consist therewith.

4. We testify against the conduct of those, who, while they profess to approve and adopt our doctrine and order, do, nevertheless, speak and publish, in terms, or by necessary implication, that which is derogatory to both, and which tends to bring both into disrepute.

5. We testify against the following as a part of the errors which are held and taught, by many persons in our church.

Errors.

1. OUR RELATION TO ADAM.—That we have no more to do with the first sin of Adam than with the sins of any other parent.

2. NATIVE DEPRAVITY.—That there is no such thing as original sin: that infants come into the world as perfectly free from corruption of nature as Adam was when he was created: that by original sin nothing more is meant than the fact that all the posterity of Adam, though born entirely free from moral defilement, will always begin to sin when they begin to exercise moral agency, and that this fact is some how connected with the fall of Adam.

3. IMPUTATION.—That the doctrine of imputed sin and imputed righteousness is a novel-

4. ABILITY.—That the impenitent sinner is by nature, and independently of the aid of the Holy Spirit in full possession of all the powers necessary to a compliance with the commands of God: and that if he laboured under any kind of inability, natural or moral, which he could not remove himself, he would be excusable for not complying with God's will.

5. REGENERATION.—That man's regeneration is his own act; that it consists merely in the change of our governing purpose, which change we must ourselves produce.

6. DIVINE INFLUENCE.—That God cannot exert such an influence on the minds of men as shall make it certain that they will choose and act in a particular manner without destroying their moral agency; and that in a moral system, God could not prevent the existence of sin, or the present amount of sin, however much he might desire it.

7. ATONEMENT.—That Christ's sufferings were not truly and properly vicarious.

Which doctrines and statements, are dangerous and heretical, contrary to the gospel of God, and inconsistent with our Confession of Faith. We are painfully alive also to the conviction that unless a speedy remedy be applied to the abuses which have called forth this act and testimony, our Theological Seminaries will soon be converted into nurseries to foster the noxious errors which are already so widely prevalent, and our church funds will be perverted from the design for which they were originally contributed.

As regards Discipline.

The necessary consequence of the propagation of these and similar errors amongst us, has been the agitation and division of our churches, and ecclesiastical bodies; the separation of our ministers, elders and people into distinct parties; and the great increase of causes of mutual alienation.

Our people are no longer as one body of Christians; many of our church sessions are agitated by the tumultuous spirit of party; our presbyteries are convulsed by collisions growing out of the heresies detailed above, and our synods and Assembly are made theatres for the open display of humiliating scenes of human passion and weakness. Mutual confidence is weakened; respect for the supreme judicatory of our church is impaired; our hope that the dignified and impartial course of justice would flow steadily onward, has expired; and a large portion of the religious press is made subservient to error. The ordinary course of discipline, arrested by compromises, in which the truth is always loser, and perverted by organized combinations to personal, selfish and party ends, ceases altogether, and leaves every one to do what seems good in his own eyes. The discipline of the church, rendered more needful than ever before, by the existence of numberless cases, in which Christian love to erring brethren, as well as a just regard to the interests of Zion, imperiously call for its prompt, firm, and temperate exercise, is absolutely prevented by the operation of the very causes which demand its employment. At the last meeting of the General Assembly, a respectful memorial presented in behalf of eleven presbyteries, and many sessions and individual members of our church, was treated without one indication of kindness, or the manifestation of any disposition to concede a single request that was made. It was sternly frowned upon, and the memorialists were left to mourn under their grievances with no hope of alleviation from those who ought to have at least shown tenderness and sympathy, as the nursing fathers of the church, even when that which was asked was refused to the petitioners. At the same time they, who have first corrupted our doctrines, and then deprived us of the ordinary means of correcting the evils they have produced, seek to give permanent security to their errors and to themselves, by raising an outcry in the churches, against all who love the truth, well enough to contend for it.

Against this unusual, unhappy and ruinous condition we do bear our clear and decided testimony in the presence of the God of all living; we do declare our firm belief that it springs primarily from the fatal heresies countenanced in our body; and we do avow our deliberate purpose, with the help of God, to give our best endeavours to correct it.

As regards Church order.

We believe that the form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is in all essential features, in full accordance with the revealed will of God; and therefore whatever impairs its purity, or changes its essential character, is repugnant to the will of our master. In what light then shall we be considered, if professing to revere this system, we calmly behold its destruction, or connive at the conduct of those engaged in tearing up its deep foundations?

Some of us have long dreaded the spirit of indifference to the peculiarities of our church order, which we supposed was gradually spreading amongst us. And the developments of later years have rendered it most certain, that as the perversion of our doctrinal formularies, and the engrafting of new principles and practices upon our church constitution, have gone hand in hand; so the original purity of the one cannot be restored, without a strict and faithful adherence to the other. Not only then for its own sake, do we love the constitution of our church, as a model of all free institutions, and as a clear and noble exhibition of the soundest principles of civil and religious liberty; not only do we venerate its peculiarities, because they exhibit the views by which God intends the affairs of his church on earth to be conducted; but we cling to its venerable ramparts, because they afford a sure defence for those precious, though despised doctrines of grace, the pure transmission of which has been entrusted as a sacred duty to the church.

It is therefore with the deepest sorrow, that we behold our church tribunals, in various instances, imbued with a different spirit, and fleeing on every emergency to expedients unknown to the Christian simplicity and uprightness of our forms, and repugnant to all our previous habits. It is with pain and distrust that we see, sometimes, the helpless inefficiency of mere advisory bodies contended for and practised, when the occasion called for the free action of our laws; and sometimes the full and peremptory exercise of power, almost despotic, practised in cases where no authority existed to act at all. It is with increasing alarm that we behold a fixed design to organize new tribunals upon principles repugnant to ~~each~~, for the obvious purpose of ly subversive establishing and propagating the heresies already recounted, of shielding from just process the individuals who hold them, and of arresting the wholesome discipline of the church. We do therefore testify against all these departures from the true principles of our Constitution; against the formation of new presbyteries and synods, otherwise than upon the established rules of our church; or for other purposes than the edification and enlargement of the Church of Christ; and we most particularly testify against the formation of any tribunal, in our church, upon what some call principles of elective affinity; against the exercise by the General Assembly of any power not clearly delegated to it, and the exercise even of its delegated powers for purposes inconsistent with the design of its creation.

Recommendation to the Churches.

Dear Christian Brethren, you who love Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, and adhere to the plain doctrines of the cross as taught in the standards prepared by the Westminster Assembly, and constantly held by the true Presbyterian Church; to all of you who love your ancient and pure Constitution, and desire to restore our abused and corrupted church to her simplicity, purity, and truth, we, a portion of yourselves, ministers and elders of your churches, and servants of one common Lord, would propose, most respectfully and kindly, and yet most earnestly,

1. That we refuse to give countenance to ministers, elders, agents, editors, teachers, or to those who are in any other capacity engaged in religious instruction or effort, who hold the preceding or similar heresies.

2. That we make every lawful effort to subject all such persons, especially if they be ministers, to the just exercise of discipline by the proper tribunal.

3. That we use all proper means to restore the discipline of the church, in all its courts, to a sound, just, Christian state.

4. That we use our endeavours to prevent the introduction of new principles into our system, and to restore our tribunals to their ancient purity.

5. That we consider the presbyterial existence or acts of any presbytery or synod formed upon the principles of elective affinity, as unconstitutional, and all ministers and churches voluntarily included in such bodies as having virtually departed from the standards of our church.

6. We recommend that all ministers, elders, church sessions, presbyteries and synods, who approve of this act and testimony, give their public adherence thereto, in such manner as they shall prefer, and communicate their names, and when a church court, a copy of their adhering act.*

7 That inasmuch, as our only hope of improvement and reformation in the affairs of our church depends on the interposition of Him who is King in Zion, that we will unceasingly and importunately supplicate a Throne of Grace, for the return of that purity and peace, the absence of which we now sorrowfully deplore.

8. We do earnestly recommend that on the second Thursday of May, 1835, a convention be held in the city of Pittsburg, to be composed of two delegates, a minister and ruling elder from each presbytery, or from the minority of any presbytery, who may concur in the sentiments of this act and testimony, to deliberate and consult on the present state of our church, and to adopt such measures as may be best suited to restore her prostrated standards.

And now, brethren, our whole heart is laid open to you, and to the world. If the majority of our church are against us, they will, we suppose, in the end, either see the infatuation of their course, and retrace their steps, or they will, at last, attempt to cut us off. If the former, we shall bless the God of Jacob; if the latter, we are ready for the sake of Christ, and in support of the testimony now made, not only to be cut off, but if need be, to die also. If, on the other hand, the body be yet in the main, sound, as we would fondly hope, we have here, frankly, openly and candidly, laid before our erring brethren the course we are, by the grace of God, irrevocably determined to pursue. It is our steadfast aim to reform the church or to testify against its errors and defections, until testimony will be no longer heard. And we commit the issue into the hands of him who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen.

Ministers.

James Magraw, Robert J. Breckinridge, James Latta, Ashbel Green, Samuel D. Blythe, S. H. Crane, J. W. Scott, William Latta, Robert Steel, Alexander A. Campbell, John Gray, James Scott, Joshua L. Wilson, Alexander M'Farlane, Jacob Coon, Isaac N. Candee, Robert Love, James W. M'Kennan, David R. Preston, William Wylie, William M. Engles, Cornelius H. Mustard, James C. Watson, Wm. L. Breckinridge, Jno. H. Symmes, I. V. Brown, David M'Kinney, George Marshall, Ebenezer H. Snowden, Oscar Harris, William J. Gibson, William Sickels, Benjamin F. Spilman, George D. M'Cuenn, George W. Janvier, Samuel G. Winchester, George Junkin.

Elders.

Samuel Boyd, Edward Vanhorn, Williamson Dunn, James Algeo, James Agnew, Henry M'Keen, Charles Davis, William Wallace, A. D. Hepburn, Joseph P. Engles, James M'Farren, A. Symington, A. Bayless, William Agnew, G. Morris, Hugh Campbell, Thomas M'Keen, J. Wilson, Daniel B. Price, Carver Hotchkiss, C. Woodward, W. A. G. Posey, James Carnahan, Moses Reed, James Steel, George Durfor, John Sharp.

Philadelphia, May 27th, 1834.

*They can be forwarded to the Office of The Presbyterian, No. 9, George street, Philadelphia.

Colonization.

The Rev. Professor Biggs, of the Lane Seminary, has commenced a series of Letters in the Cincinnati Journal, on the subject of Colonization, Slavery, &c. We extract the following from his first letter, in the last Journal:

With these preliminaries, I would begin by expressing to you my surprise and regret, touching two points as to matters of fact, in which expression I suppose I have an ample amount of enlightened public christian sympathy.

1. The first point is, that the christian community shou'd ever have allowed itself upon these topics, to be brought into views and feelings controversial and belligerent. That a hand, a head, or heart, should have been raised against the principles and operation of the Colonization Society, and that the existence and operation of that society should have been regarded as detrimental to the promotion of African emancipation, is to me a matter of surprise and regret. I hope to show, from evidence not dubious, that the abolition of slavery was one of the elementary principles upon which the Colonization Society was founded, and that its origin was the result of deep, expansive and energetic benevolence towards the African race in these United States. Why then should this society have been regarded as deserving the severest vituperation and denunciation? Why should the maxim ever have obtained, that *'the extinction of the Colonization Society is the first step towards the abolition of slavery!'* This truly has excited my surprise and regret! I feel it to be a perfect anomaly in all the history, ancient or modern, of benevolent enterprise.

2. My second point is, that this controversy should ever have been seen in such a light as to justify its introduction into our literary and theological institutions, and thus make them the *arena* for colonization and abolition conflicts. That these are questions of deep and vital interest, who would deny? That they have and must have and will have their appropriate place in the estimation, judgment and affectionate regard of the enlightened and benevolent in every part of our country, admits of no question. To these they stand with claims equal to any other of the benevolent operations of the present day: let them never cease (until the evil which they propose to remove shall cease) to hold their rightful place and claim on public attention, along with any and every other approved system of christian philanthropy: but I pray you, do not make them the all-absorbing theme of our seminaries; let them not be considered the first, last and middle of every thing claiming the heart and intellect of the student.

GREECE.—The young king Otho was at Athens on the 22d of March last, and then laid the corner stone of his palace in that renowned city, which is to be the seat of his government. We regret that his palace has come too near the lot of *the Philadelphia school*; but hope he will pay for the part of it which he has taken like a king; and in his own family, at some future time, derive the full benefits of the American system of female education.—*Philadelphian.*

GREECE AGAIN.—We have received since writing the above, a letter from the Rev. Dr. Jonas King, dated at Athens, April 3d, in which he informs us, that every inch of ground belonging to the *Philadelphia school* in that city has been taken for the scite of the *Palace Royal*; and that a committee is expected soon to award a remuneration for the same.

Quite lately the Monarch and the public officers of Athens gave a ball to King Otho, in the Rev. Mr. Hill's school house, and that on the evening of the Lord's day. Dr. King intends to have the Philadelphia School house held in trust by such a tenure as will prevent the use of it as a public building, for any purpose. He now gives six public lessons a week in his *Evangelical Gymnasium*, from the Sacred Scriptures, besides two services in Greek every Sunday.—*Ib.*

FRANCE—*Paris.*—In a population of thirty millions, there are not more than four or five hundred Protestant ministers; and many of these are not evangelical. Millions have lost confidence in the Papal clergy, and are in the utmost danger of living and dying confirmed infidels. But a numerous class are inquiring and candid; and it is now a favorable time to present to them Christianity in all its purity and loveliness.—"Evangelized France, teeming with religious books, would furnish reading to all the intelligent classes in Europe."—A mission was established at Paris; but Rev. J. C. Rostan, who commenced the work, died on the 5th of Dec. last, and is much lamented. But a Mr. Porchat, a French preacher, has been appointed to succeed him, in connexion with Mr. and Mrs. Wilmarth, who sailed for Havre, on the 1st of May, 1834.

A TESTAMENT FOR EVERY EMANCIPATED SLAVE.—Yesterday (August 1st.) was the day appointed by the British Parliament for the liberation of the slaves in every part of the British dominions. It was doubtless kept as a day of jubilee by all philanthropists. From our London papers and magazines we perceive that great preparations were making for the appropriate celebration of the day, by Christians of the various denominations throughout the kingdom, and in accordance with the feelings of the religious community, the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society resolved *to present a copy of the New Testament and the Book of Psalms to every slave who can read.*—N. Y. Obs.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has made a most important change in the system of patronage, which has hitherto prevailed in that establishment. Up to the present time, the patrons of the different livings have had the power of presenting to them, without restriction, and the people have been compelled to submit to the pastors thus imposed upon them. In future, however, they have the right of rejecting any nominee of whom they may disapprove.

The Rum Trade.—In a recent report, says the Recorder, before the House of Representatives by the committee on Indian Affairs, it is stated that whiskey, which cost at St. Louis 25 cents per gallon, is commonly sold to the Indians on the navigable waters of the Missouri, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per gallon. Also that an extensive distillery is in operation at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, where alcohol, diluted to proof, is exchanged with the Indians at SIXTY-FOUR DOLLARS per gallon, and when carried into the interior, at a much higher price.—*Temperance Advocate.*

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1834.

☞ "A Ruling Elder," occupying two numbers, has been received. No. I. shall appear next week. "C," and the "Tour to Liberia," which we have been anxiously expecting so long, shall receive due attention.

☞ Our remarks in continuation of the subject of the Anti-Extravagant Society, are unavoidably deferred till next week.

ERRATUM.—The reader will please correct the following typographical error in last week's paper, in the article on "Original Sin," by the Rev. N. H. Hall: 4th paragraph, 2d line, for "hallowed," read, *balanced.*

Colonization Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting of the Fayette County Colonization Society was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, on Friday evening last. A very large audience assembled, both white and colored.

Gen. J. M. McCALLA was called to the chair; and the meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, of the Methodist church.

Mr. R. S. Finley occupied a few minutes in making some interesting statements respecting the character, views, and future plans of the American Colonization Society. The great leading principle of the society—the colonizing on the western coast of Africa the free colored population of the United States, with their own consent—had never been departed from, and he rejoiced that it had not. This was still the great design of the Society. In prosecuting it, however, the parent Board are now acting on an improved principle. The Colony had suffered somewhat by the introduction of emigrants whose character and standing were not of the right kind. Much more circumspection is now used—none being sent but those of good moral character, and who will pledge themselves to abstain from the manufacture, traffic, and use of ardent spirits.

The Board had made a very salutary change in the method of sustaining the colonists for the first few months after their arrival. Formerly, numbers of them were crowded together in a large house, and supported the first six months by the Society. Living in this way presented great temptations for them to become idle and vicious. According to the improved plan, every emigrant on his arrival at the Colony, was furnished with a small farm, with a comfortable house on it, and other improvements. They were also furnished with farming utensils, and had every aid given them to enable them to acquire at once a comfortable living. The general regulation was, that if in two years they improved another farm of like size, in a similar manner, for a future emigrant, they received a full title to the place they occupied.

Much had been done, not only by the Society, but also by others for the intellectual and moral improvement of the colonists and the natives. A crisis had now arrived in the affairs of the Colony. The Colonization Society had completed all it originally proposed to do. It had done all that could have been done. It had demonstrated most satisfactorily, the practicability of the Colonization scheme. It had acted as a pioneer, in this noble work. But it would still go on, to bless and purify, and elevate Africa, and to make Liberia a comfortable and happy home for the free colored man.

Some of the states had done nobly in this work of philanthropy. Maryland had appropriated $200,000 to its promotion; Virginia $18,000 a year; and Tennessee $500. Kentucky stood pledged to send out an expedition during the present year.

Mr. Finley concluded by stating, that Joseph Jones, the colored man present, had been sent out to Liberia by the Kentucky Colonization Society, to collect information respecting the country, with the view of returning to render a report of his mission. He had performed this duty well; and he took that opportunity of testifying to his intelligence and moral worth.

After Mr. Finley had concluded his remarks, JOSEPH JONES was introduced to the audience; and a committee of three gentlemen (Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. W. A. Leavy, and Mr. R. S. Finley,) was appointed by the Chairman, to propose questions to him on the subject of his mission to Africa. The examination occupied a considerable length of time, and was so conducted as to give the audience an opportunity of hearing the questions and responses. We have seldom attended a meeting at which more deep interest was generally manifested. The statements of Jones, in reply to the interrogatories proposed, evinced a sound and discriminating understanding, and showed conclusively, that the State Society had made a happy selection in their choice of an agent to explore the Liberian Colony. We should lay before our readers the result of this interesting examination in detail, had we not already given the substance of it in our conversation with Jones, in our paper of the week before last, and his examination before the Board of the State Colonization Society, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. A number of questions in writing, were sent in by colored persons; all of which were promptly answered.

On motion of Rev. B. O. Peers, a subscription paper was circulated and some collections made for the benefit of the American Colonization Society; and on motion of Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith it was Resolved, That the thanks of this society and meeting be tendered to Mr. Jones for the gratification afforded in the interesting details of his mission, to which we have this evening listened. And on motion, it was Resolved, That the publishers of newspapers of this city, be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting in each of their several papers. The meeting then adjourned.

That the tendency of this interesting meeting was, to exert an influence decidedly favorable to the interests of African Colonization, we presume no one who was present can doubt. We are glad that our fellow-citizens in different parts of the state are to enjoy the satisfaction of attending meetings of a character similar to this.

A DESIDERATUM FURNISHED.—We are truly gratified to learn, that a Steam Boat is at length plying on our Western waters, which is conducted on strict *Temperance* principles. It has the appropriate name of *"The Cold Water;"* and is said to have been constructed, from the first felling of the timber in the forest to the launching, without the use of ardent spirits. The state of Illinois has the honor of furnishing this noble example, the first of the kind, so far as we are informed, on this side of the Alleghanies. We sincerely hope this experiment may prove entirely successful, as it cannot fail to do, if the public duly appreciate the advantages afforded by a conveyance of this kind from which is excluded one of the most prolific agents of confusion and disaster the world has ever known.

THE ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election in this county, for members of the House of Representatives:

		Lexington.	Athens.	Elkhorn.	Chilesburgh.	Total.
TOMPKINS, DUNLAP, WOOLLEY,	Whigs	913	111	41	49	1114
		880	103	41	35	1059
		716	100	40	39	895
HIGGINS, *Jackson*,		616	39	35	6	696

When full returns are received from the various parts of the state, we shall give a complete list of the candidates elected.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER.—The last number of this valuable publication has just reached us. It contains its usual variety of useful and interesting matter. We give the table of Contents. 1. Influence of Piety on the Mind; 2. Importance of a Christian Literature; 3. Meaning of Statistics; 4. New-England in 1760; 5. Ministers in Massachusetts; 6. English Missionaries in the United States; 7. Province of New-York in 1771; 8. Important Foreign Publications in 1833; 9. Complete list of Berkshire Ministers; 11. Notes on Berkshire county; 12. Missions of the United Brethren; 13. The Press in India; 15. History of the College of New-Jersey; 16. History of Leicester Academy; 17. Baptist Churches in Boston; 18. Protestant Episcopal; 19. Methodist, Seamen, &c. 20. Papacy in the United States: 21. Jean Baptiste Say; 22. Study of Hebrew; 23. Manual Labor Schools; 24. Notices of New Publications, &c.

THE STANDARD.—We stated a few weeks since, that this paper, formerly published at Cincinnati, was to be removed to South Hanover, Indiana. The first No. from the latter place has just come to hand. It retains its former appearance, and is published "for the Trustees of South Hanover College."

For the Western Luminary.

Bardstown, August 5th, 1831.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just witnessed another glorious triumph of Protestantism over Romanism, by the Rev. N. L. Rice. This is the first time he has been able to get any of the Rev. gentlemen to meet him *in propria persona*, or face to face. Nor do I apprehend it was the intention of the Rev. Priest thus to meet him on this occasion, but to prevent a flagrant violation of all the rules of politeness, and of argumentation on his part, which would have been the inevitable consequence, he was urged into it. This interview took place about 10 miles south of this, in the edge of Washington county, under circumstances of a peculiar nature, in the presence of an enlightened audience of I suppose about 1500 persons. The particulars I cannot recount to you now, nor is it necessary for me to do so; suffice it to say, that the Rev. N. L. Rice deserves much from the Protestant world, for his able and manly defence of that class against the attacks and inroads of the Romanists in these parts. A PROTESTANT.

For the Western Luminary.

Union Seminary.

A public examination of the students of this institution, took place on the 24th and 25th ult.; and it is very probable, that no similar occasion has ever resulted more to the entire satisfaction of so large and respectable an audience. While it is admitted by all, that the classes generally did themselves great credit, it is only justice to the one in *Chymistry* to say of it, that it acquitted itself with *extraordinary ability*. In the conclusion, a very eloquent address was delivered by Rev. B. O. Peers.

Union Seminary is situated in a delightful neighborhood, in the eastern border of Fayette county, Ky.; and is conducted by HUGH B. TODD, Esq., a gentleman every way qualified for the station he fills. QUÆSITOR.

From the Observer & Reporter, August 9.

Public Meeting.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Lexington, convened yesterday at the Court House, in obedience to a call previously made, to take into consideration the adoption of means for the protection of our citizens from the outrages which are frequently committed, where the individuals perpetrating them escape the punishment of the law. Dr. BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY was called to the chair, and ALEXANDER S. TROTTER appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and a number of resolutions offered, and finally adjourned, after adopting the following resolution of Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Madison.

Resolved by the citizens of the city of Lexington, That a committee of seven, members of the bar and other citizens, be requested to examine into the case of and find if there is any law applicable to, and sufficient to remedy similar offences, and if none, that the same petition the next legislature to provide a law suitable to the suppression of such offences.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, viz:—R. Wickliffe, Sr., R. H. Chinn, A. K. Wooley, F. L. Turner, Thos. Flourney, Dr. B. W. Dudley, J. Erwin.

Great excitement pervaded the public mind, caused by the commission of a most wanton and unprovoked outrage on Tuesday night last, by a man of the name of *Samuel Young*, upon Mr. *John Candy* of this place. He was tried before two justices of the peace, upon a warrant charging an intent to kill, on Thursday, and the Court having divided in relation to the law of the case, he was discharged.

From the Philadelphian.

Minutes of the General Assembly.

The Ministers, Elders, and Churches in connection with the General Assembly, are hereby respectfully informed, that in conformity with standing orders of that judicatory, I have caused the minutes of the last Assembly to be printed, in pamphlet form with the APPENDIX, so far as the commencement of the Statistical Table; but to-day have been obliged to advance out of my own pocket $129 31, towards the work done. *The Trustees* desire me NOT TO PUBLISH ANY MINUTES until the churches shall furnish the means. *The Assembly* have wisely forbidden them *to borrow* any more money for the contingent fund. Here, then, for aught I know, the work of issuing the minutes must stop, unless those who love, and are determined to support the Presbyterian Church shall furnish me with pecuniary means for completing the publication now in press. Any contributions remitted to me shall be acknowledged in *the Philadelphian*.

The Editors of papers who may republish this notice, *without charge*, will confer a favour on the subscriber, and numerous members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

July 29, 1834.

From the Presbyterian.

To the Public.

I would for a moment ask the attention of my Christian brethren in respect to the momentous subject of Popery. In publishing the Prospectus to the "*Downfall of Babylon*," it was my intention to have printed it in a pamphlet form of six numbers of sixty-four pages each; price $1 50.

I have since come to the determination to publish it in the newspaper form. My reasons for this are various and irresistible. In the form of a newspaper it can be put into much more extensive circulation; it will cost much less; and can be sent, by mail, to the different parts of the Union with more facility and less expense.

I can afford this paper at one dollar per annum. In this paper I will publish the whole six numbers of the "*Downfall of Babylon*," appropriating a certain portion of the paper to the "*Downfall*," and the rest to other important matter on the subject of Popery; with a small corner of it for something of a miscellaneous nature. I intend to have the paper embellished with an engraving as a head-piece; and, from time to time, set off with other engravings on different subjects relative to Popery.

PROSPECTUS.

The paper I propose to publish is to be entitled, "THE DOWNFALL OF BABYLON, or THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER POPERY."

It is to be printed on a half super-royal sheet, and issued weekly. The price is one dollar per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The first number shall be published, not later, at least, than the month of November next ensuing.

Those who live at a distance, by uniting, two or more, and transmitting by mail, the half year's pay in advance shall be furnished with the paper by mail. All letters however, enclosing money, or written to me on this subject must be post paid. The money must be such as will pass at par in Philadelphia, or, at least at a discount not exceeding two or three per cent. SAMUEL B. SMITH.
Late a Roman Priest.

P. S. Those who already may have subscribed for the "*Downfall of Babylon*," as a pamphlet, will, I hope, be perfectly satisfied to transfer their subscription to that of the weekly paper in consideration of the important reasons above stated. The letters to be addressed to me, corner of Green's Court and Pine street, Philadelphia.

Editors of papers in the different parts of the Union will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion.

Singular Discovery of a Slaver.

His majesty's schooner Pickle, Lieutenant Bagot, during her last cruize off the Island of Pines, for the purpose of capturing vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and whilst lying in the sight of Cape Francis, observed a large schooner under sail inside the Julian Keys. The Pickle immediately weighed anchor, made all sail in chase, and from advantage in sailing, very soon convinced the stranger, that any attempt to escape would be absolutely fruitless. The stranger accordingly anchored, thereby giving the Pickle an opportunity of better distinguishing her. She was perceived to carry the Royal Flag of Spain without a pendant. This, together with her broadside view and the number of men who crowded her decks, exactly corresponded with the description of the vessel the commander of the Pickle had previously received of her, and gave hopes of satisfying the stranger with a broadside (the usual courtesy shown by large slavers to small vessels of war.) The Pickle immediately ran under her stern fully prepared to return the usual salutation, and anchored on her quarter, within half pistol shot. A boat was then sent to examine the suspicions stranger, when she proved to be the Spanish schooner "Carlotta," carrying two eighteen pounders, with a compliment of thirty men, from Santa Martha to Havana. The vessel having an unusual number of water casks on board, and being fitted with a slave deck, created much suspicion on the part of the Commander of the Pickle, who was not altogether satisfied with the account the Master of the slaver gave of himself, and sent back to bring him on board immediately, together with his papers, logbook, charts, &c From these documents nothing could be elicited to warrant the detention of a vessel under Spanish colors, and which was to all appearance a vessel of war.

There were, however, strong suspicions on the mind of the Commander of the Pickle, that she had very recently landed a large cargo of slaves, and which subsequent circumstances fully justified.

About two o'clock in the middle of the watch on the same night, a fishing line which had been unintentionally left trolling overboard, was observed by the Quarter-master of the watch to be swerving about in all directions and he with assistance hauled it in, when it was found that the hook was appended to a Shark about four feet long! On opening it in the morning, a bundle of papers was discovered in the belly rolled and tied up, (now in our office, and which were sent to us by the commander of the Pickle through our reporter.) These on examination were found to be the papers of the "Carlotta," amongst which are the private signals; and also prove that the Carlotta was a slaver, and had on board a cargo of 293 slaves, which had been landed about four hours before she was discovered by the Pickle.—*West India paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was lost on its second reading in the House of Lords, June 23d. An amendment was moved by the earl of Malmsbury, "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months," and carried by a vote of 140 to 38—majority against the bill, 92. In the course of the debate, the earl of Winchelsea denounced the proposed measure as "an insult to the Almighty!"

In France, the elections of members of deputies had resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the ministerial party, the whole number of opposition members returned being only 50 out of 270. Among the unsuccessful candidates, were several of the most important members of the opposition in the last chamber.

In Spain a conspiracy is said to have been discovered, the object of which was to restore "enlightened despotism," by a combination of the influence of the Holy Alliance and *the Pope* operating upon the Queen. The Queen revealed the intrigue and defeated the object of the conspirators.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Bill for admitting Dissenters to the Universities.—On Friday evening June 20th, the second reading of Mr. George Wm. Wood's bill for admitting the dissenters to the Universities was carried by a majority of 331 to 147. The principal speech in favor of the measure was delivered by Mr. Spring Rice, whilst Mr. Goulborn and Sir Robert Peel opposed it, and Mr. Stanley trimmed between the two parties, being too deeply committed to oppose it openly, and too eager to gain the favor of his tory friends, to support it in a straight-forward manner. The largeness of the majority is honorable to the house, and secures the ultimate and indeed the speedy success of the measure, even if it should be strangled for the present session by the Lords. A measure supported by upwards of 300 members in the House of Commons cannot well be defeated in the end.

SUMMARY.

MISS CRANDALL.—The case of the state of Connecticut against Prudence Crandall for a violation of a law of the State, forbidding the boarding, harboring, or teaching colored persons, not inhabitants of the State, under certain penalties, came on for argument before the Supreme Court of Errors, at Brooklyn, (Ct.) on Tuesday last, and occupied the Court till the evening of Wednesday. The Court has reserved the decision of the question—Present, Chief Justice Dagget, and associate Justice Williams, Bissel and Church.

This case created a good deal of excitement in Connecticut nearly a year ago. It first came up for trial at the County Court in August, 1833, but the jury could not agree on a verdict, and it was continued. At the Supreme held in October following, by Justice Dagget, the Judge charged the Jury that the law was constitutional, blacks not being citizens within the meaning of the constitution of the United States—and the Jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against Miss Crandall. The defendant's council filed a bill of exceptions against the charge, and the legal and constitutional questions arising on the record came up for consideration and determination of the Court of Errors.—*Journal.*

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.—On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the heat was intense; the mercury rising in the middle of the day to 90, and on Sunday to 93 in a cool position in the shade, and in other positions to 94 or 95 and upwards! There was very little sleeping so far as we can learn, either on Friday night or Saturday. Sunday night was more comfortable. A number of laborers and other persons lost their lives in consequence of the heat.—The Journal of Commerce specifies fifteen deaths from this case, and this is not probably one-half.—*N. Y. Obs. August 2.*

Cotton Factory in South-Carolina.—On the 4th July, the corner stone of a large cotton factory was laid, with religious ceremonies, at Beard's Falls on Saluda river, about two miles and a half from Columbia, S. C. The Columbia Hive says, "We understand that the enterprising company intend to conduct the whole of this extensive business on the temperance plan."

A memorandum on a way bill from Washington, Indiana, states that Mr. Charles Slade, a member of Congress from Illinois, died about eight miles from that place, while on his return home.

The first number of the "Christian Library," published by Thomas George, Jr. 162 Nassau-street, N. Y. contains, in 16 quarto pages, one third of the Life of Henry Martyn. Price 6 cents.

Three mornings in a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—the steamboats North America and West Chester, carry passengers from New-York to Albany, 160 miles, at 50 cents each! meals not included. Such is the effect of competition.

Afflictive Casualty.—On Thursday afternoon, last week, as some of the inhabitants were engaged in raising the frame for the meeting-house of the Independent Congregational Society in this village, the ropes parted on which a portion of the frame was depending, let it fall, together with the shears with which the tackle was connected. There were probably fifty men so situated at the time, as to be apparently in danger of instant death. Mr. Robert Marsh, a highly respectable and worthy citizen, aged 64, was killed, and Mr. Enoch Marshall, was badly wounded. Several other persons were more or less injured, but none dangerously.—*Haverhill paper.*

Dirks.—'I wish there was twenty dollars fine for every young man, who carries a dirk.' So said a steamboat clerk to us day before yesterday. Will not our brother editors help us in *writing down* the practice of carrying *murderer's* weapons.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

The Rev. John M. Gray, who occasionally dabbled in steam medicines himself, was killed on the 14th ult. in Alabama, by a dose of lobelia, followed by steam, administered by a disciple of the same school. The enemies of steam doctors can wish them no worse evil than to have them take their own medicines when sick.—*Ib.*

Cholera.—This disease now exists in various places. In *Quebec* and *Montreal*, about 50 or 60 cases have occurred, and the alarm has become general.

It has left the Ohio and Mississippi. We know not of a place where it prevails below. New Orleans is unusually healthy.—*Ib.*

Colored Persons.—The free colored emigrants from the United States, who have established a colony at Wilberforce, Upper Canada, have published an invitation for other similar persons to join them. They represent that their location is healthy and pleasant; that the land is cheap and good; that manufactories are advancing, and that the means of living are great. They invite parents to send their children there for tuition, suggesting that board, washing, mending, and schooling, can be had for $1 50 per week.—*Lutheran Observer.*

Mr. John Mackbee, of Anne Arundel county, whilst on a visit to an acquaintance in St. George's county, and sitting by his side, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning, on the 5th ult.—*Virginia paper.*

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of Oxford University.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender has surrendered, and is to reside somewhere in England or France. He is accompanied by his wife, three sons, wife's two sisters, (who are also sisters of Don Miguel,) and a large suite of confessors, priests and officers.

Don Miguel has embarked on board the British 46 gun ship the Star, and is bound to Genoa. He has forty-eight individuals who accompany him. It appears, on his surrender, no other conditions as to his future conduct was made, except that he would commit no further offences. His army is entirely dispersed, his soldiers sent to their homes, and all places which still remained in his possession, have been directed by him to surrender to Donna Maria. An income of sixty contos of reis, about $70,000 has been allotted to him.

Highly Important.—Dr. Buisson is said to have discovered an infallible remedy for hydrophobia, which he has communicated to the Academic des Sciences, in Paris. He had no expectation of recovery, and went into a vapor bath heated to 42 degrees Reamur (126 Fahrenheit,) as the easiest mode of suffocation.—To his astonishment, the whole symptoms vanished at once, and he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disease. By the same means, he has cured upwards of eighty patients.

Louisville, Ky. Aug. 2.—EXECUTION.—Yesterday, at half past 12 o'clock, George Lovet, alias Milton Hopkins, and Michael Jones, were executed in this city, agreeably to the sentence of the law, for the murder of John Tandy.—*Notary.*

$1,300 is offered for the apprehension of Jacob Skinner, who murdered the Post Master at Port Gibson, Miss.

A society has been organized at Orange, (N. J.) under the name of the "New Jersey Howard Society." Its objects are the prevention of pauperism and crime.

A distressing accident occurred at Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. A boat returning from the shore to the ship Macedonia, with six persons aboard, when along side the vessel, one of the persons in attempting to clamber up the sides of the ship, stepped on one side of the boat, which caused it to upset, and out of the six persons four were drowned—two males and two females.

Capt. Bausakiewick, one of the expatriated Poles, and represented to be a gentleman and a soldier, will start from Boston for Vandalia, accompanied by ten of his countrymen, for the purpose of settling the township granted them by Congress. They will serve as pioneers to the others, who will shortly follow in detachments. The Boston Atlas says, the gentleman at the head of the expedition is every way competent to the task of founding a western Warsaw.

A laborer near Worcester, Mass. returning home during a shower, accompanied with thunder and lighting, having a scythe on his shoulder, was instantly killed by the electric fluid.

A company of equestrians, lately performing at Canandaigua, among the many acts of horsemanship exhibited, was the riding off without paying the printer.

Mr. Wolff, the Missionary, is at Malta; he was robbed in Nubia, and taken, together with his servant, to the slave market to be sold. His servant fetched a high price, but he went very low; he says the ladies interested themselves in getting him off.

The New-York Evening Post enumerates no less than *twenty-one* deaths from the effects of heat, as having occurred in that city, on the 24th, 25th and 26th ult., the immediate cause of most of which arose from the too free use of cold water.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. THOS. BRYAN to Miss EMELINE BAXTER.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. THOMAS MADDOX, Jr. of Woodford county, to Miss MATILDA B. GROOMS.

In Richmond, on the 31st ult. Mr. WM. SHEPHERD to Miss MARY ANN TIMBERLAKE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED—At the residence of Mr. Philip Keatly, in Garrard county, Ky. Miss SUSANAH L. STEVENSON, aged 20 years.

The subject of this notice was among the first fruits of that glorious revival of religion which took place in Lexington, in 1827, at which time she attached herself to the First Presbyterian church of that city. The attack which terminated her life, was fever of the most stubborn kind; which she bore with all the fortitude and resignation of a christian. Her affliction was so severe she never could converse about the things of eternity until the day previous to her dissolution. A dear friend then conversed with her very affectionately. She gave him clear and satisfactory answers to all the questions he proposed to her. The next morning she could scarcely speak, but her countenance wore a placid and serene aspect, for the first time from the commencement of her sickness. She continued sinking until 9 o'clock, when she breathed her pure and gentle spirit into the hands of her Saviour. Reader, may your last end be like hers. R. P.

DIED—In this county, on Wednesday evening last, of dropsy, Mr. DAVID BRYANT, about 55 years of age.

—— In Madison county, on the 30th ult., JOSEPH HOWARD, aged 71.

—— At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 25th of July, Mr. GEO. WEIGART, architect and superintendant of the public buildings. Mr. W. was formerly a citizen of this place.

CAMP MEETING.

We are requested, by Rev. Charles Campbell, to say that a Camp Meeting will be held on the farm of Mr. Otho Offutt, in Fayette county,—commencing on the 4th day of September next.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Of Benedict's Grammar Class.

THE citizens of Lexington, the public in general, and Teachers in particular, are solicited to witness the examination of this class which will commence in the Methodist church, on Saturday 23d inst at 9 o'clock, A. M. H. T. N. BENEDICT.

Lexington, August 13, 1834. 5-2w

Mustard Seed.

THREE Dollars per bushel will be given for clean dry MUSTARD SEED, delivered to me, in Lexington, Ky.

N. BURROWES.

Lexington, August 13, 1834. 5-3w*

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the *first Monday in November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March*. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOK.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. YANDALL.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted.—The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110.—The graduation fee is $20.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, August 6, 1834. 4-3m

DANVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known stand in Danville, Ky., formerly occupied by J. Clemens, Esq. as a Tavern, where he is prepared to entertain company.

Travellers and others are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely on having every accommodation (spirits of all kinds excepted) that he can possibly afford.

THOMAS REED.

Danville, August 3, 1834. 4-tf

Tan Yard & Powder Mill,

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I WILL sell, or lease for a term of years, at public auction on the third Tuesday in September next, being the 16th of the month, in the town of Mount Vernon, Rockcastle county, Ky., a TANYARD in said town, conveniently situated and in good repair.

There is not perhaps a better situation for a Tannery in this part of the country. The adjacent hills abound with chesnut oak, and black oak bark, near at hand. The place is well watered and healthy.

There was an act passed in the Legislature last session to McAdamize the road from Frankfort to Crab Orchard, and no doubt will soon extend through Mount Vernon (12 miles) to Bean's Station, in Virginia. The person who wishes to settle himself advantageously should not miss seeing this place.

ALSO—Will be disposed of in the above manner, about 75 acres of land, chiefly cleared and set in clover, with a new POWDER MILL erected on it. Any person wishing to follow the business, will find this as good a situation as the country affords. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years. The above property will be disposed of as above, unless disposed of privately, previous to the day of sale. JAMES McCALL.

Mount Vernon, August 1, 1834. 4-5w.

The Farmer's Chronicle, at Richmond, and the Olive Branch, at Danville, will please insert the above advertisement 3 times, and forward their accounts to the subscriber for payment. J. McC.

Spring Seat Sofas.

THE subscriber has on hand, and for sale, an elegant assortment of SPRING SEAT SOFAS, of his own manufacture, and of the best quality; warranted to be equal, if not superior to any articles of the kind in the Western country. Those wishing to purchase, will please call at his Warehouse on Limestone street, and examine his stock.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, July 30, 1834. 3-tf.

VAN DOREN'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Lads and Young Gentlemen.

THE Rev. R. DAVIDSON and Mr. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN, as associated Principals, will, in future, give their personal instruction in the above Institution. The same liberal and extensive course of instruction will be pursued, as is adopted in the most approved Institutions in the Eastern States.

The Boarders will be under the constant and watchful care of the Principals, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Davidson. Circulars respecting the Institute may be had by application.

Day Tuition in the English Department, $10 a qr.
Do. Classical Do. $12 50 a qr.
Introductory Department, $7 a qr.

School Hall first door above the Episcopal Church.

Lexington, July 16, 1834. 1-tf.

THE PROTESTANT

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

VAN DOREN'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THIS institution will in future be under the charge of Mr. & Mrs. J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN, late of New York, assisted by the Rev. ISAAC VAN DOREN and LADY, together with other competent Professors and Instructresses.

Mr. W. IUCHO, Professor of the *Music Department.*

An Introductory English Department at the reduced price of $7 a quarter, will be opened on Monday, August 11th. The Fall Session, on Monday, Sept. 1st.

The third Anniversary's celebration, is postponed till the Fall Session.

The Institution occupies the large and commodious establishment, formerly owned by Col. Dunham, where the extensive and secluded pleasure grounds connected with the Institute afford every facility for frequent recreations in the open air.

From the past experience of the present Principals and their associates, who have had for several years the charge of large and similar Institutions, in the city of New York, and its vicinity, it is believed that this institution presents equal facilities and advantages, for as an accomplished and thorough an education of Young Ladies, as the most fashionable and extensive Institutions in the Eastern Cities.

The following are a few of the many testimonials kindly presented to one of the Principals this Spring, with reference to his removal to the West:

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Hon. Thomas Bennett, of the city of Charleston, late Governor of South Carolina, and a former patron of the subscriber.

Mr. J. L. VAN DOREN.

My Dear Sir,—Let me rather ask the privilege of adding mine to the commendatory notices of your friends. Very few have enjoyed better opportunities of forming a correct estimate of your talents as an Instructor of youth, and none whose opinions more sincerely and cheerfully accord you a distinguished place among the most highly gifted teachers in our country.

Charleston, S. C. March 10, 1834.

From the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York.

Although I have not had any opportunity of personal knowledge of the details of the qualifications of Mr. J. Livingston Van Doren, as an Instructor; yet from the reputation which he has gained with many highly respectable and competent judges, with whose opinions I have been made acquainted, in which I have reason to believe they are sustained by all the parents who have had opportunities of observation, I feel fully warranted in recommending Mr. Van Doren as a highly competent Instructor. In saying this, I have reference not merely to his capacity for teaching in the various departments usually embraced in a finished education, but also, and principally to the confidence with which the religious and moral culture of his pupils may be committed to his care.

New-York, March 11, 1834.

From the Rev. James M. Matthews, D. D. Chancellor of New-York University.

I have known Mr. J. Livingston Van Doren as a Teacher since the year 1822, during which time his reputation has been deservedly high. His proposed removal to the West, I consider as promising much advantage to the cause of education in that part of our country; and I trust that he will find such patronage as he well merits.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1834.

From the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Senator of the United States.

Mr. J. L. VAN DOREN.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your plan for education in the West may abundantly prosper. I have always regretted that you left New Ark, as I then thought and still consider your mode of Instruction with Young Ladies of *decided* and *peculiar* excellence. You adopted the good old fashioned principle, that to increase knowledge, there must be much study, and I often noted with pleasure, our young ladies with very few exceptions made rapid progress under your care. I wish you my dear Sir, all desirable encouragement and success.

Washington, April 2, 1834.

From the Rev. W. C. BROWNLEE, D. D. *one of the Collegiate Pastors of the Reformed Dutch Church of the city of New-York, and formerly Professor of Languages in Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J.*

Mr. J. Livingston Van Doren, has been extensively known among us as a Teacher in this City and its vicinity.

He has devoted himself with zeal and assiduity to his profession for eleven years, and has been most favourably and uniformly known among us as a very able and accomplished Teacher.

His mode of discipline, which has been always judicious, and paternal, as well as his success in making accurate and thorough scholars, have gained him the confidence of *Parents* and the affection of his *pupils* wherever he has taught.

I beg leave, therefore, very earnestly to recommend him to the friends and patrons of education in the West, as a gentleman and a scholar, every way fitted to advance the cause of literature in general.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1834.

From S. V. S. WILDER, *Esq. of the City of N. York, and President of the American Tract Society.*

Having had three daughters under the tuition of Mr. J. Livingston Van Doren, and from the great improvement which they made in classical learning during the time they were thus privileged, I can, and do most cordially add my humble testimony to the merits and character of this distinguished gentleman, as possessing in a high degree all the essential requisites for the instruction of youth, and as fully entitled to the unqualified confidence of those parents and guardians who may confide their children to his paternal guidance. In whatever region of our country Mr. Van Doren may hereafter locate his Institution, the prayers and benedictions of hundreds will accompany him; and may the blessing of Almighty God attend him.

From the Rev. THOMAS MAC AULEY, D. D. L. L. D. *Pastor of the Murray street Church, City of New-York; and formerly Professor of Philosophy in Union College, N. Y.*

Mr. J. L. Van Doren has been long and very favourably known to me as an able and enlightened Instructor of youth. Such was the estimation in which he was held while Principal of the Newark Academy in New-Jersey—and an extensive private Seminary in Brooklyn, N. Y.—that the *Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies* was erected at his request, and expressly for his occupation at an expense of *Thirty Thousand Dollars*, which Institute flourished very much under his care and active management.

I consider Mr. Van Doren well qualified by natural endowments; by scientific and literary acquirements, and experience arising from long and successful practice, as well as by amiable manners, moral and religious principles, to be eminently useful in training up youth in any public Institution.

New-York, March 5, 1834.

From the Rev. J. F. SCHROEDER, *Associate Minister of Trinity, St. Paul's and St. John's Churches, City of New York.*

Mr. J. L. VAN DOREN.

My dear Sir—On the eve of your departure for the West, I beg leave to assure you of my esteem, of the pleasure with which I have always regarded your exertions as an Instructor, and of the interest which I shall continue to feel in your labors, what new field soever you may be called to occupy.

It is now about eight years since my notice was first particularly attracted to your efforts. Since that period in the Institute at Brooklyn and the Seminary in Carroll Place, you have afforded ample proofs that public confidence has been properly reposed in your character and qualifications. Your long experience, and your established reputation as a Teacher, I rejoice to say affords a sure pledge, that for the enterprising benevolence which now leads you to the West, you will be compensated with extensive influence and abundant success.

New York, March 7, 1834.

From Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, *Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.*

The Subscriber takes great pleasure in bearing testimony to the success with which the Messrs. Van Dorens have conducted the Collegiate Institute at Brooklyn. The literary character which it sustained by both Father and Son, together with the qualifications which they possess as teachers, cannot fail to command patronage, and insure success in any similar enterprise wherever it may be located.

New York, March 7, 1834.

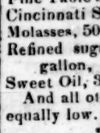
L. H. VAN DOREN.

Lexington, Ky. July 16, 1834. 1-tf

JAMES MARCH,

(Of the late firm of *Gaunt & March.*)

Chair Manufacturer,



HAVING purchased the stock of the late firm, has on hand and offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a large assortment of

Fancy & Windsor Chairs,

Of all kinds and prices: also SETTEES, SOFAS, and MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BOSTON ROCKING CHAIRS, &c.

Old Chairs repaired and re-painted on moderate terms, at his Factory on Limestone St., second square above the Jail.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-tf.

GILDING.

THE subscriber having acquired a perfect knowledge of the *ART OF GILDING*, in all its branches, is prepared to frame Portraits, Looking-glasses, Mantle-glasses, and Pictures of every description, on accommodating terms, and in a style equal to any in the west. He will also re-gild old frames. He hopes from his experience in the business, and by diligence and attention thereto, to receive a share of public patronage. His shop is on Main-street, two doors above Postlethwaite & Brennan's Tavern, and immediately opposite Thomas S. Logwood's Coach Manufactory.

JAMES WILSON.

☞N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Lexington, July 9, 1834. 52-tf

NEW CHEAP STORE.

Opposite the Masonic Hall, Main-St. Lexington.

J. J. SHERIDAN,

HAS now on hand a large stock of FRESH family GROCERIES, which he will sell low for cash.

Prime light Sugar, 8-9-10-11 lbs. for $1; cheaper by the Barrel,
Single and double refined Loaf, 18¾ to 20 cts.,
Crushed Havana Sugar, 7 lbs. for $1,
Best Bunch Raisins, Almonds, Figs, } 5 lbs. $1.
Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Alspice, }
Fresh Mackerel, Nos. 1-2-3,
Fine Table Salt, in loaves, boxes, or the pound,
Cincinnati Starch, 12½ cents per lb.,
Molasses, 50 cents per gallon,
Refined sugar-house Molasses, 75 cents per gallon,
Sweet Oil, 37½ cents per bottle,
And all other articles in the Grocery line, equally low.

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, Corded Coats at $1; Green Gauze Veils from 75 cents to $1; White Cotton Stockings at 25 and 31¼, and very fine at 37½ cents, Children's Dress Caps from $1 to $1 25. With a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

A large assortment of Room Paper, some as low as 31¼ and 37½ cents a Bolt; Fire Screens and Borders. *Also,*

WILL BE SOLD AT COST, HIS STOCK OF

Queensware and Glassware.

Consisting in part of elegant rich cut Gothic and Fluted Decanters, Tumblers and Wines to match; also Tea Setts, Dinner and Chamber Setts, with Plates, Cups, Saucers, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Lexington, June 2, 1834. 51-tf

Port Wine, for Medical Uses.

A FEW dozen fine Port Wine for Medical Uses, for sale at the New Drug and Chemical Store of the subscriber, together with a general assortment of MEDICINES, among which are, superior American Calomel, powdered Rhubarb, Jalop, Aloes, Ipecac, Sup. Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Sulph. Quinine, Morphine, Carpenter's Extract Sarsaparilla, Syrup of Liverwort, &c.

GEO. W. NORTON,
Opposite the Library.

Lexington, July 16, 1834. 1-tf

From the New-York Evangelist.

Lines Written at Sea.

Our life's like the Ocean!
By tempests we're driven!
And each calm emotion
Reminds us of Heaven.

Then let us watch well
The waves that beat o'er us:
For no one can tell
The quicksands before us.

The wave's are indeed
But the troubles of life!
And who's there but needs
A sure guide in such a strife!

Religion's the bark
That glides o'er the sea!
In it we'll embark
Needs trust but in THREE.

Thou safely wilt moor us,
Great God of the Ocean!
For thou art the foremost
In every emotion. G.

From the Literary Enquirer.

Take back the Bowl.

Take back—take back this odious bowl!
For though it look so bright and clear,
There's death within it to the soul—
To all that's high and noble here.

Take back—take back the poisonous draught,
I dare not thus destroy my mind!
For though I oft have o'er it laughed,
It ever left a sting behind.

Take back—take back this fiendish drink,
It was not made for such as I;
And O, you cannot make me think
That I shall want it when I die.

O take it back!—I'd rather have
You plunge a dagger in my breast;
This would but lay me in the grave—
That robs me of eternal rest.

The Spectacles.--An Anecdote.

In the church at —— ——, the attention to religion had begun to revive, and neighborhood meetings for prayer were frequent and interesting. In the absence of the Minister, these meetings were conducted by the members, usually in the following manner: Some one would read a portion of the Scriptures, and offer such remarks as he considered appropriate—he would then select and read a hymn, which all would join in singing; and when he had led in prayer he would hand the books to a Christian brother, with the request that he might continue the meeting with similar exercises. At one of these meetings there was an Elder who had never been known to pray in public—and as the books were handed to him, he apologized for not taking his turn in conducting the meeting, by saying that *he had left his spectacles at home*. The books were then passed to another who after reading and singing, said "let us pray." And as they knelt he turned to the Elder, who had forgotten to bring with him his glasses, and asked him to lead, in prayer.—It was an unexpected request, and made at such a time, and under such circumstances, and in such a manner as to prevent him from offering any excuse. After a slight hesitation, he commenced, and addressed a fervent and appropriate prayer to the throne of grace. But the Elder was never known to forget his spectacles after this incident. He could read, and sing, and pray—His tongue was loosed, and his heart enlarged—and he became an Elder, not in *name* merely, as he had formerly been, but in *deed*, comforting the afflicted, and guiding inquirers, and warning the impenitent, and presenting a living testimony in his example to the efficacy of the grace of God. The application of this anecdote to a multitude of other cases, in which apologies or excuses are offered for the neglect of duties, is easy. But when the moral vision is rendered clear by a living faith, there will be a readiness to engage in every good word and work, and those duties will be performed with pleasure which were once studiously avoided.

The Final Result.

A necessary result of luxurious living, is a contemptible effeminacy of character in one sex, and a pitiable nervous frailty in the other. Hence, communities given for a long time to excess and extravagance, swarm with so many young men, who exhibit all the softness of the female character, without any of its virtues, whose days are devoted to trifling decorations and accomplishments; whose sensibilities are exhausted upon trifles, and whose physical and intellectual features are personified imbecility. Hence too, in the same communities, are found so many females, who, in the language of scripture, "*would not adventure to set the sole of their foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness.*" Their physical constitutions are deeply impressed with the marks of frailty, imperfect development, and disproportionate culture: and how can their minds but resemble the fragile and weak tenement in which they are imprisoned? A sensibility, painfully acute, is their most striking characteristic; unfitting them for the trying duties that devolve upon wives and mothers; and indeed, they are little better calculated for usefulness than the porcelain ornaments of the rich man's parlor.

Now, with such effeminacy in the fathers, and ridiculous weakness in the mothers what will be the character of their progeny? In a few generations how deteriorated and contemptible! Indeed, it requires but two or three generations absolutely to run out a family that gives itself up to luxurious indulgence. Born destitute of stamina, in the physical constitution, and alike puny in intellect, and pampered in the cradle of luxury, the descendants have not the power to retain even the pecuniary consequence, much less the character of their progenitors; and often the very name ceases among men. Some temperate and industrious individual, from an obscure condition, gradually comes into possession of their wealth, and in turn his descendants give up the reins to self-indulgence, and take the same downward course, and are soon buried in the same oblivious gulf.

"Oh Luxury! the eldest born of wealth,
Thou foe to virtue, and thou bane of health
Insidious nursling in the lap of ease,
Whose breath is pestilence, whose smile disease
May suffering man yet see thee as thou art,
A greedy vampire, feasting on his heart!"
Professor Hitchcock.

EATING AND DRINKING.—The difference between excess in eating, and in the drinking of distilled or fermented liquors, is marked by the following, among other lines of distinction. The one is the *abuse of a good thing*, and the other is the *use of a bad thing*. In the former case, we take too much *food*, in the latter case we swallow more or less *poison*. Aliment should be taken with moderation—alcohol, however, mixed, disguised, diluted, or compounded, *should not be taken at all.*

Moral Principle.

A respectable master mill-right was solicited to repair the pumps of a distillery; but he refused, and said that he could not without a violation of conscience, even in the way of business, aid in expediting the manufacture of an article that was working such terrible destruction among his fellow men. Another man was applied to, to paint a sign that should show the passing traveler the place in which he could get the poison. But though dependent on his business for his living, he promptly refused; and let the applicant know that he believed it to be *morally wrong* thus to assist in destroying others.

A miller who lived in a State that required by law, that millers should grind such grain as might be brought to them for that purpose, when grain was brought to be ground for distillation, refused to grind it. He would not have his mill prostituted to such a vile and loathsome purpose. He could not do it without a violation of moral duty, and he felt bound though it was a breach of human law, to refuse. He did refuse, like a man who was not afraid to do right. The destroyer however, continuing intent upon his gain, the man was prosecuted and fined. He applied to the Legislature; whereupon they passed the following act, viz. "It is hereby enacted,—that an act entitled, "an act, relating to mills and millers," shall not be so construed as to make any owner or occupier of any mill, liable to the penalty, therein named, who shall refuse, or neglect to grind any grain brought to such mill to be ground for the avowed, or *apparent* purpose, of manufacturing such grain into distilled spirits; nor liable to any suit or action for so refusing." And, says an energetic writer, speaking of this man, "He has done well, and has shown that a good, well informed conscience, resolutely obeyed, will make its possessor a benefactor to mankind. Time, place occupation, circumstances cannot hinder it. Though shut up in a grist-mill, busy in watching the fineness of Indian meal as it comes from between the stones, such a man may amend the Legislation of States, and Empires, and hasten the march of mankind towards the enjoyment of all their rights; by just doing one duty after another, as they come along, without being deterred by fear of consequences."—*6th Report of the American Temperance Society.*

Who would be an Editor?

Reader! you know very little about the life of an Editor, and it is not worth while for us to try to tell you what sort of a life he leads.—Paper, ink and types can't describe it. Pencil and paint may be essayed in vain. To know how an Editor lives, you must—become an Editor. But we say to you, as we have said to almost every one who has ever thought worth while to advise with us on the subject,—don't try it, we beseech you. Stick to the lapstone—the shears—the sledge—the hand-saw—the plough—the pestle—or even be a lawyer, and whistle for clients—and you may chance to "go ahead"—but, as you value quiet and consistency, as you wish to have comfort by day, and rest by night, don't be an Editor!

Do you ask why?—Just think, for a moment, what an Editor *must* do, and what he must *not* do, and your question will be answered.

He must publish all the news—and he must not publish any thing that is not founded in fact.

He must endeavor to raise the standard of public morals, but he must not attack any vice, or error, or infirmity, to which any of his patrons, or friends, are subject.

He must *write*, whether he is gloomy or gladsome—sick or well—whether the mercury runs high or low—whether political prospects are fair or foul—still, he must *write;* and he must produce something that is either pretty or popular, or he is deemed a stupid fellow.

He must print whatever is sent or handed to him for insertion, whether he can read it or not—let his space be little or much—at the very time, and in the very manner that is requested.

He must remember and duly execute all orders, verbal or written, that his kind patrons are so obliging as to dictate.

He must be, literally, "all things to all men," and try to please every body—or—he must "take the responsibility" of acting upon principle—pursue an independent course—labor to uphold the rights and liberties, and to improve the manners and morals of his country—determine to be honest in the worst of times—*write* like a freeman and *toil* like a slave—wear out his press and types, and finally himself—and leave to his children,—a *good name*, and a *file of old newspapers.*—*Temp. Advocate.*

A Ghost Story Explained.

The following relation, pointing out the caution with which accounts of supernatural agency should be received, occur in the first volume of the "Life of the late Mr. Henry Salt," lately published by his friend, Mr Hal's:

"On occasion of Mr. Salt's departure from London on his mission, in January 1809, Salt and I were neither of us as may be imagined, in the most lively mood. Our conversation naturally turned on the dangers he had encountered in his former adventures, and on those to which he was, in all human probability, about to be exposed.—The possibility of our not meeting again in this life, suggested to us both a train of melancholy thoughts, and insensibly we fell into an earnest discourse respecting the land of spirits, and on the possibility of the departed being permitted to revisit those whom they had loved on earth. This was rather a favorite topic with Salt, and one upon which, as I have before observed, he entertained very strong notions. My own opinions in these respects did not coincide with his, but after a long conversation on the subject, it was at length proposed by one of us and consented to by both, that we should draw up and sign a written paper, couched as nearly as I can remember, in the foollowing words:—

"It is hereby mutually promised by the undersigned, that, in case of the death of either of the parties, the spirit of the deceased one shall, if permitted, visit the survivor, and relate what he may be able to impart of his situation. (Signed) "'SALT.
"'HALLS.

"This paper was committed to my care, as the person least liable to accident. I placed it under other writings in my desk, and for a time thought no more of it. But, when his protracted absence on the voyage began to excite uneasiness with respect to his safety, the circumstance recurred to my memory, and occasioned me some degree of disquietude. At length, when he reached England, without accident in 1811, I spoke to him on the subject, and observed, that I thought we had done an indiscreet, if not a presumptuous act. He agreed with me in this notion, and the paper was produced and burnt. The subject was never again alluded to, nor do I recollect that I ever thought of it again till a long time after he had gone out Consul General in Egypt; but at this period, though I had received no intelligence that could tend to call him to my remembrance, nor to induce me to recollect our former compact, I experienced an apparent vision, of so vivid a nature, that, though convinced of its fallaciousness, I can scarcely, even now, persuade myself that it was an illusion.

"I fancied then that I was lying awake in my bedroom reflecting upon events with which Salt was in no respect connected. It was broad daylight, and I saw every thing in the apartment most distinctly, when a figure glided by the foot of the bed, undrew the curtains on the side next to the window, and Salt stood before me. He took my hand in his, which felt cold and lifeless, and looked earnestly in my face. His countenance was calm, but appeared deadly pale; and there was a bloated and unearthly look about it, that at once convinced me he was no more. I felt awed, but not alarmed, and exclaimed, "Salt, you are not among the living!" He shook his head mournfully, which was his habit on any melancholy occasion, and replied, "I have come to you according to our promise." He again pressed my hand, fixed his eyes steadfastly upon me, and his image faded from my view.

"I instantly sprang from my bed, and ran to my watch. It was exactly five minutes past five, and the morning was the fifth of May. I took up a pencil, and wrote, on a piece of paper that lay on the table, the hour and the date. I then examined the room and the door, which I found fast locked, according to my usual habit, on the inside; and, having satisfied myself no one could have entered, I returned to my bed, and in spite of the perturbed state of my spirits, fell into an undisturbed sleep.

"When I awoke, I began to consider the whole business as a mere dream; but, on going to the table, I found the paper where I had left it. I afterwards mentioned the circumstance to the Earl of Mountnorris, who also took down the date: but I did not think much more of the matter till about six weeks subsequently, when news was brought from Egypt, that after a severe illness Salt had died at about the time the event occured to me.

"The report of his death, however, proved groundless, though it was perfectly true that at that period he had been so dangerously ill as to be given over. It is almost needless to add, that he did not die till about eight years afterwards; but I confess, had his death happened at the time of the event, it would have gone far towards establishing the belief, in a mind certainly not superstitious, of the existence of a supernatural agency; yet under all the circumstances of the case, how very possible was it, that the apparent vision might have exactly tallied with the reality, and yet nothing miraculous have occurred.

Keep in view the Religious Education of Children.

I. SPIRITUAL PROSPERITY.

1. Pray for them.
2. Ever instil Christian principles.
3. Act in the spirit of the gospel towards them.
4. Watch over their intercourse with others.
5. Teach them to govern their tempers.
6. See that they diligently attend the means of grace.

II. HEALTH OF BODY.

1. Their minds not to be too much pressed.
2. Exercise to be regularly taken.
3. Watch against their ignorance and carelessness.
4. Temperance in diet to be observed.
5. Things injurious to health to be avoided.
6. Early in bed and early rising.
7. Remember the incessant activity and subtilty of Satan.

III. MENTAL CULTIVATION.

1. To be well grounded in all they learn.
2. Minds to be strengthened by solid works.
3. Habits of reeflection to be formed and called forth.
4. See that they understand their lessons.
5. Things useful to be especially attended to.
6. Habits of self-denial to be formed.

IV. MANNERS.

1. Kindness to run through every thing, their morals, schools, plays, walks, behaviour to each other and all around, parents and servants.
2. To show its true foundation in Christian principle, Rom. xii. 10; 1 Peter iii. 8.
3. It is victory over our natural selfishness.
4. It promotes the happiness of all around us.

V. ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

1. Are of a secondary value.
2. A means of relaxation.
3. They commend religion to others.
4. Be sure they are innocent.
5. Guard against those which will lead them into the world.

VI. THE SAVIOUR ALL IN ALL.

1. In every point show them Christ.
He, the root of spiritual prosperity;
He, the Physician of body and soul;
He, the Giver of mental power;
He, altogether lovely in all his ways;
He, full of gifts and full of grace.
2. Let every thing turn the mind to him.

In every walk, in every lesson, in every event, in every sin, in every mercy, speak of Christ.

3. Let him be the sun and the glory of every day.

VII. MEANS.

1. "My grace is sufficient for thee."
2. "He will give his Holy Spirit to them that ask."
3. "I am thy God; I will strengthen thee, yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."—*Rev. E. Bickersteth.*

A CASE FOR WINE DRINKERS.—In a village in Massachusetts, a zealous temperance reformer employed a colored man to do a piece of work. On visiting the man at his labor, he observed a rum jug hard by, "What is this," said he.—"Ah good sir," replied Toney, "if I could afford *wine*, I would drink no rum." He had seen wine on that gentleman's table. The gentleman finding himself put down, prepared himself for another rencountre, by banishing wine from his house. Incalculable mischief is done, by temperance men indulging themselves habitually in wine, and they ought to know it. Consistency requires them to give it up, and so does the pledge they have solemnly signed. While thus gratifying themselves, are they "*in all suitable ways discountenancing the use of ardent spirits in the community.*"

Remember that true fortitude surmounts all difficulties; and that you cannot pass into the temple of honor but through that of virtue.

NEW WORKS.

BOOK for Parents, by Christopher Anderson; Christ our Example, by Caroline Fry, author of The Listener, &c. &c.; The Family at Home, Fireside Piety, the Mother at Home, the Corner Stone, by J. Abbott; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill, by Rev. Edwin Sidney; 1st and 2d vols. Miss Edgeworth's Works, uniform edition; the Young Ladies' and Gentleman's Pocket Dictionary; Curiosities of Literature 2d series, by De Israeli, &c.

Just received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main Street.

Lexington, July 28, 1824.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main street, by the dozen, or single copy, "*The Elementary Reader*, to accompany Webster's Spelling Book, illustrated with one hundred and thirty engravings." Also for sale as above, "*Hall's Western Reader*, a series of useful Lessons designed to succeed the Elementary Reader." Selected and arranged by James Hall.

RECOMMENDATION.

The undersigned having examined the Elementary Reader, and Hall's Western Reader, cheerfully embrace this opportunity to express our opinion of their merits. The former occupies a very important place as a first reading book, and we think it is compiled with more good taste and judgment than any work of the kind with which we are acquainted. The latter is admirably suited to the place for which it was designed, viz. the higher reading classes in our common schools. The publishers deserve credit for getting up these books in so neat a style, and at the same time for so reasonable a price.

J. GAYLE, Jr. *Prin. City School.*
J. L. TRACY,
G. W. COONS.

Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-tf.

School for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. GRISWOLD

WILL open on MONDAY, the 16th inst., a School for the Education of YOUNG LADIES. They take pleasure in informing the citizens of Lexington, that they have secured the assistance of a lady already very favorably known to them as a teacher.

The year will be divided into two sessions by vacations of three weeks each, commencing the 1st of April and the 1st of October.

TERMS.

Tuition in the higher branches,	$20	per session.
Preparatory Department,	12	" "
Instruction on the Piano,	15	" quarter.
" " Harp,	20	" "
" " Guitar,	15	" "
Instruction in the French, Spanish, Italian, German, and ancient Languages, each,	5	" "

The apartments of the School are in the dwelling house at present occupied by Mrs. WORSHAM, on Short-street. They are entirely distinct from the rest of the house, with a private entrance by the door next to the residence of Mrs. MORRISON.

Lexington, June 18th, 1834. 49-tf.

LOOK HERE.

John M. Hewett, Truss Maker,

OPPOSITE THE LEXINGTON HOTEL,

BEGS leave, respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the Agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond Ky., to use, vend, and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the *cure of all cases of Hernia or Rupture*, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this Instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only proposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted that the universal terms are, NO CURE, NO PAY!

Lexington, June 25, 1834. 50-3m

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving at his Book Store, on Main street, a large assortment of

LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Books in use in Common Schools, purchased by himself in the Eastern cities this spring, at the lowest cash prices. Among the new works are the following:

The Village Testament, by Rev. Wm. Patton; Fairholmes' Geology of the Scriptures; History of the Crusades against the Albigenses; Brewster's Treatise on Astronomy; Ellis's Polynesian Researches, complete in 4 vols.; the Life of Thomas Jefferson, by R. L. Rayner; the History of Poetry, by a Watchman; Aids to Mental Development; Hutton's Book of Nature; Ivimy's Life of Milton; Hogg's Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott; Kay's Travels and researches in Caffraria; the Corner Stone, by Jacob Abbott, author of Young Christian, &c.; the Life of Peter the Great, the celebrated speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh, selected by a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 4th, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T Skillman's Book Store,

"Strictures on Campbellism,

By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."

Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5

December 11, 1833.

BOOKS.

A FEW copies SCOTT'S COMMENTARIES on the Old and New Testaments in 3 Vols. at $8. *ALSO*—HENRY, in 3 and 6 Vols. at $12. A. T. SKILLMAN.

June 17th, 1834

Cork Inkstands.

10 GROSS Cork Inkstands, good quality, for sale very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

SPRING IMPORTATION!!

J. T. FRAZER,

Merchant Tailor,

CONTINUES the business at the old, and well known stand, No. 16, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.—ALSO—An extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Shirts and Shirtres, India Rubber, Silk, Web and net Suspenders, Collars, Stocks, Pongee, Italian, Lustring and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

And every other article appertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 14th, 1834. 40-tf.

TO MASTER TAILORS.

I HAVE for sale, as sole agent for the Inventor in Kentucky, A. F. SAGUEZ'S, of New-York, new invented SELF-VARYING RULE: Reports of SPRING FASHIONS, Squares, Scales, and Rule Books, which will be promptly furnished to the trade, on application by letter, post paid, enclosing the purchase money, at the following prices:

Rule Book,	$10 00
Report of Fashions to Subscribers,	3 00
" " to non-subscribers,	4 00
Steel Strop,	3 00
Measure Book,	1 00
Square and Scales,	5 00

J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 16th, 1834. 40-6m.

L. DEPOORTER, (Of France,)

SURGEON DENTIST,

ACKNOWLEDGING with pleasure, the liberal encouragement he has received since his arrival here, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has determined to reside permanently in Lexington. He is prepared to insert either singly, or in complete sets, ARTIFICIAL TEETH; also FALSE PALLATS; he repairs all vacancies in the Mouth, occasioned by accident or absorption, either on the gums or jaw bones.

His office is opposite Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, where he may be found between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Ladies attended at their residences.

Lexington, June 11, 1834. 48-tf.

PLANK YARD AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased Capt. T. P. Hart's entire stock of PLANK, SCANTLING, &c. and is prepared to furnish Seasoned Plank at the usual yard prices. He has also purchased Capt. Hart's STOCK OF GROCERIES, in the new yellow building on Limestone Street, just above the Jail, where he will be found ready and willing to attend to the calls of his friends and customers for Plank and Groceries. He hopes with the assistance of J. S. Freeman, whose services he has engaged, to merit a share of public patronage. H. MAGUIRE.

Lexington, May 25, 1834. 46-tf

NEW BOOKS.

WORKS of Mrs. Sherwood, uniform edition; the Philosophy of Sleep, by Robert Macnish; A Manuel of the Christian Sabbath, by J. H Agnew; Fireside Piety, by J. Abbot; Sketches by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters of John Randolph to A Young Relative; Instructions for Young Christians, by Lyman Beecher, D. D.; Gutzlaff's Voyages along the coast of China, &c.

Just received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main Street.

Lexington, July 2, 1834.

School Books.

A GENERAL assortment of School Books, at wholesale, very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 17, 1834.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington, Ky.

Men and Manners in America; Aid to Mental Developement; Book of Nature; Macknight's Epistles; Viller's Essays; True Piety; Flutes, various qualities, Clarinetts; Flute Preceptors; Kay's Travels in Caffraria; Doddridge's Exposition; Spurzeim's works; Dunglinson's Physiology; Barnes's notes on the Gospels; Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary, large and small; Johnson's lives of the Novelists; Beatties Minstrel; Moliere; Racine; Boilean; Drake's book of Indians; Charles 12th, French and English; Helen, 10th vol. Maria Edgeworth; McIntosh's Ethical Philosophy; New Music for the Piano, &c. &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of School Books and others, which are offered low for cash by the subscriber. CHR. WALL49CE.

Lexington, June 11th, 1834. 49-by.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the best materials used in making *Boots and Shoes*, such as

CALFSKINS, BUCKSKINS, MOROCCO, &c.

and is prepared to attend to all orders with neatness, durability, and despatch. He is thankful for past favors, and will be *very* thankful for a continuance of the liberal patronage he has already received. He has on hand a good supply of gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, and he invites *cash* customers to call and examine them. GEO. ADAMS.

Lexington, June 4, 1834. 47-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN STEEL & WM. TOD, Jr. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against that concern, will present them to BAIN & TOD, for settlement; who are authorized to settle and receive all debts due said firm.

JOHN STEEL.
WM. TOD, Jr.

PATTERSON BAIN & WILLIAM TOD, Jr.

HAVE this day entered into *Co-partnership*, to continue the HATTING BUSINESS, at the old stand, corner of Main and Main Cross Streets, under the name of

BAIN & TOD,

And hope by their united and close attention, to place the business on such a footing, as shall merit an increased share of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old stand. We are determined to increase and continue a good assortment, and will be undersold by none in the Union. Merchants and other wholesale dealers, are particularly desired to call and see the inducements we offer to purchasers.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both wholesale and retail, with punctuality and despatch.

BAIN & TOD.

Lexington, March 5, 1834. 34-tf.

Pure White French China.

JUST OPENED, a few choice dinner sets Pure White French China; Mantle Ornaments; Flower Vases; Fancy Ink-stands; Tea and Desert sets; Card Baskets, &c.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, Jan. 29, 1834. 29-tf

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON ***MANUFACTORY.***

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

MILLER & FARRAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the stock and materials of M. FISHEL, dec'd. and have removed their establishment to his well known stand, two doors below the Post Office, where they are prepared to execute orders to any extent, for *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware*. They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE,

No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 5, 1833.—48-tf

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine

From the British College of Health, London

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Dolourex, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. S. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris*; J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg*; F. G. & G. Rice, *Danville*; J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville*; A. Cargill, *Cynthiana*; Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills*; Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond*; Shultz and Hadnut *Maysville*; John R. Bryant, *Union Town*; J. Dudley, *Frankfort*; W. Cox, *Centreville*; William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*

September 25th, 1833. 11-by

JOHN M. HEWETT, Jr.

IS now receiving a large and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which he is determined to sell low; preferring a "nimble sixpence to a slow shilling."

March 19, 1834. 36-by

LEXINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has purchased the Stand formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened for the reception and entertainment of Travellers and others.

Persons are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

JOHN KIESER.

Lexington, May 14, 1834. 42-tf

NEW AUCTION

And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main street opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.

Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1833.—21-tf

Cocoanuts.

250 Fresh Cocoanuts, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office*

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and washer, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

April 2, 1834. 38-tf

Dried Peaches.

50 Bushels Dried Peaches, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office*

Blue Lick Water,

FRESH every 10 days, by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

☞**TRUSSES.**☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,

Opposite Lexington Hotel,

Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,

LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.

HELLEN HERRING.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf